

The Gazette of India



PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

No. 17] NEW DELHI, SATURDAY, APRIL 24, 1954

NOTICE

The undermentioned Gazettes of India Extraordinary were published upto the 17th April 1954:—

Issue No.	No. and date	Issued by	Subject
90	S. R. O. 1213, dated the 10th April, 1954.	Election Commission, India.	Amendment made in the Notification No. 56/2/53-2, dated the 6th February, 1953.
91	S. R. O. 1214, dated the 10th April, 1954.	Ministry of Finance (Revenue Division).	Draft Rules for the Customs Duties Drawback (Artificial Silk) Rules, 1954.
	S. R. O. 1215, dated the 10th April, 1954.	Ministry of Food and Agriculture.	No producer who produces Sugar by the vacuum pan process shall sell or agree to sell or enter into an agreement for sale and/or delivery at some future date or otherwise dispose of such sugar except under and in accordance with a permit issued in writing by the Central Government or any officer authorised by it on that behalf.
92	S. R. O. 1216, dated the 12th April, 1954.	Election Commission, India.	In Election Petition No. 268-A of 1952, the petitioner has applied for withdrawal of his Election Petition.

Issue No.	No. and date	Issued by	Subject
93	S. R. O. 1261, dated the 17th April, 1954.	Ministry of Commerce and Industry.	The appointment of a Commission of Inquiry to make a comprehensive inquiry into the economic conditions and problems of the tea, coffee and rubber industries.

Copies of the Gazettes Extraordinary mentioned above will be supplied on indent to the Manager of Publications, Civil Lines, Delhi. Indents should be submitted so as to reach the Manager within ten days of the date of issue of these Gazettes.

PART II—Section 3

Statutory Rules and Orders Issued by the Ministries of the Government of India (other than the Ministry of Defence) and Central Authorities (other than the Chief Commissioners).

ELECTION COMMISSION, INDIA

New Delhi, the 17th April 1954

S.R.O. 1265.—It is hereby notified for general information that the disqualifications under clause (c) of section 7 and section 143 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951 (XLIII of 1951), incurred by the person whose name and address are given below, as notified under notification No. BR-P/52(15), dated the 12th May, 1952, have been removed by the Election Commission in exercise of the powers conferred on it by the said clause and section 144 of the said Act respectively:—

Shri Bhola Choudhary, Proprietor 'Majdur Sansar Press', Kunkun Singh Lane, Patna-8 (Bihar).

[No. BR-P/52(83).]

By Order,

P. N. SHINGHAL, Secy.

MINISTRY OF LAW

New Delhi, the 14th April 1954

S.R.O. 1266.—In pursuance of Order XXI, rule 48, sub-rule (1) of the rules in the First Schedule to the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (Act V of 1908), and in supersession of the notification of the Government of India in the late Legislative Department, No. F.33/43-I.T.A.T., dated the 29th March, 1944, the Central Government hereby directs that notice of any order attaching the salary or allowances of a person employed in the Income-tax Appellate Tribunal shall be sent—

- (a) if he is a gazetted officer, to the Accountant General of the State in which he is for the time being posted;
- (b) if he is a non-gazetted officer in Bombay, to the Registrar of the Income-tax Appellate Tribunal in Bombay; and
- (c) if he is a non-gazetted officer in a place other than Bombay, to the Assistant Registrar of the Tribunal in that place.

[No. F.25/54-I.T.A.T.]

K. V. K. SUNDARAM, Secy.

New Delhi, the 15th April 1954

S.R.O. 1267.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (1) of article 299 of the Constitution the President hereby directs that for a period of six months with effect from the first day of April, 1954, all contracts for the exhibition by cinemas of films approved and released by the Government of India, made in exercise of the executive powers of the Union, may be executed on behalf of the President also by the Branch Manager, Distribution Branch Office, Films Division, Bombay.

[No. F.32-III/52-L.]

B. N. LOKUR, Dy. Secy.

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

New Delhi, the 15th April 1954

S.R.O. 1268.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 27 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), the Central Government hereby exempts Mr. C. D. Todd an American Specialist, from the operation of the prohibitions and directions contained in section 6 of the said Act in respect of one Antique Pistol ('Muzzle Loading') and connected ammunition if any.

[No. 8/11/54-Police(I).]

N. SAHGAL, Dy. Secy.

MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

New Delhi, the 5th April 1954

S.R.O. 1269.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 28 of the Indian Electricity Act, 1910 (IX of 1910), as extended to Chandernagore by the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of External Affairs, No. 473-Eur.I, dated the 4th September, 1953, (hereinafter referred to as "the Act"), the Central Government hereby accords sanction to the Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation, Calcutta, (hereinafter referred to as "the sanction holder") to supply electrical energy to the premises of Gondalpara Jute Mill in Chandernagore and residential quarters appurtenant thereto, situated within the area of supply of the Chandernagore Electric Supply Co. Ltd. (hereinafter referred to as "the consumer") subject to the conditions hereinafter specified, that is to say:—

(1) this sanction shall have effect from the date on which it is published in the *Gazette of India* and shall remain in force for the period for which the agreement executed between the sanction holder and the consumer, an attested copy of which is deposited with the Central Government, shall remain valid for such further period or periods to which the aforesaid agreement may be lawfully extended;

Provided that, the sanction may be withdrawn before the expiry of the aforesaid period or periods, as the case may be, if the Central Government is satisfied that the withdrawal of the sanction is in the public interest;

(2) this sanction is not assignable or transferable by the sanction holder to any extent by sale, mortgage, lease, exchange or otherwise, except with the previous, written approval of the Central Government.

(3) the provisions of the following sections of the Act and the Rules made thereunder, as for the time being in force, shall be complied with in so far as they may be applicable to all matters arising out of the sanction during the period for which the sanction remains in force, namely:—

(a) Sections 12 to 19, 21, 26 of the Act;

(b) Clause XVII of the Schedule to the Act;

(c) Rules 5, 6, 25, 26, 28, 29, 31 to 33, 35 and Chapters V to VIII and Chapter IX of the Indian Electricity Rules, 1937;

(4) the system of supply of energy to the consumer shall be 3-phase, 50 cycles, 6000 volts alternating current;

(5) all works for the supply of electrical energy shall be constructed by the sanction holder in conformity with the provisions of the Act and the Rules made thereunder and the sanction holder shall submit full details and plans of such methods of construction as he proposes to adopt for the prior approval in writing of the Central Government. The supply shall not be commenced unless and until the works constructed by the sanction holder have been inspected and permission in writing to commence the supply has been granted by the Central Government;

(6) the route on which the sanction holder is authorised to take his supply line or lines from his supply system to the point of supply at the consumer's premises is shown on drawing No. A/4719/1 of the Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation signed by the sanction holder and the consumer and deposited with the Central Government;

(7) all the works for the supply of electrical energy to the consumer shall be completed within a period of twelve months from the date of issue of this sanction;

(8) the rates and conditions of supply shall be in accordance with the provisions of the aforesaid agreement and the conditions of supply an attested copy of which deposited with the Central Government;

(9) the Central Government may at any time during the continuance of the sanction revoke it in any of the following circumstances, namely:—

(a) with the consent of the sanction holder and the consumer and with effect from a date mutually agreed upon,

(b) without the consent of the sanction holder and with effect from any date appointed by the Central Government for continued default of the sanction holder in complying with the provisions of the Act or the Rules made thereunder or with any of the conditions of this sanction;

(10) within a period of three months from the date on which the sanction expires on which the revocation of the sanction takes effect, the sanction holder shall, at its own expense, remove all works laid by it for the purpose of supplying electrical energy under this sanction and efficiently reinstate and make good any road, street, way, path, lane or alley, in, under, over, along or across which such works have been laid:

Provided that, it shall not be necessary to remove such works as may be taken over by, or on behalf of, or under the order of, the Central Government;

(11) the Central Government may, in the public interest and after giving due consideration to the views of the sanction holder, at any time, add to or vary the conditions contained in the sanction and any such addition or variation shall come into force and have effect from the date when such addition to, or variation in, the sanction is published in the *Gazette of India*;

(12) the several words, terms and expressions to which, by the Act or by the Rules made thereunder, meanings are assigned, shall have in this sanction the same respective meanings.

[No. 190-EUR.I.]
A. N. MEHTA, Under Secy.

MINISTRY OF STATES

New Delhi, the 12th April 1954

S.R.O. 1270.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2 of the Part C States (Laws) Act, 1950 (XXX of 1950) and in supersession of notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of States, No. 142-J, dated the 13th July, 1953, the Central Government hereby extends to the State of Tripura the West Bengal Security (Amendment) Act, 1951 (West Bengal Act XXXII of 1951) and the West Bengal Security (Amendment) Act, 1953 (West Bengal Act V of 1953) as at present in force in the State of West Bengal, with the following modifications, namely:—

Modifications

1. For sub-section (2) of section 1 of the West Bengal Security (Amendment) Act, 1951 and also for sub-section (2) of section 1 of the West Bengal Security (Amendment) Act, 1953 the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely:—

“(2) It shall come into force at once”.

2. For section 2 of the West Bengal Security (Amendment) Act, 1953, the following section shall be substituted, namely:—

“2. In this Act, the expression “the Principal Act” means the West Bengal Security Act, 1950 as extended to the State of Tripura by the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of States, No. 80-J, dated the 19th July, 1950.”.

3. Section 5 of the West Bengal Security (Amendment) Act, 1953 shall be omitted.

ANNEXURES

The West Bengal Security (Amendment) Act, 1951 (West Bengal Act XXXII of 1951) and the West Bengal Security (Amendment) Act, 1953 (West Bengal Act V of 1953) as modified by this notification.

WEST BENGAL ACT V OF 1953

THE WEST BENGAL SECURITY (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1953

An Act to amend the West Bengal Security Act, 1950

Whereas it is expedient to amend the West Bengal Security Act, 1950, for the purposes and in the manner hereinafter appearing;

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. **Short title and commencement.**—(1) This Act may be called the West Bengal Security (Amendment) Act, 1953.

(2) It shall come into force at once.

2. **Interpretation.**—In this Act, the expression “the principal Act” means the West Bengal Security Act, 1950 as extended to the State of Tripura by the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of States, No. 80-J, dated the 19th July, 1950.

3. **Amendment of section 1 of West Bengal Act XIX of 1950.**—In sub-section (4) of section 1 of the principal Act, for the words “three years” the words “six years” shall be substituted.

4. **Amendment of section 21A.**—In section 21A of the principal Act,—

(a) for sub-sections (1), (2) and (3), the following sub-sections shall be substituted, namely:—

“(1) The State Government shall specify in every order made under sub-section (1) of section 21, the grounds for the order; and the person in respect of whom the order has been made shall be entitled to send a representation to the State Government against the order so as to reach the State Government within twenty-one days of the date of the service of the order.

(2) The State Government shall, within seven days from the date of the receipt of the representation referred to in sub-section (1), or where no such representation is received within the period referred to in that sub-section, within twenty-eight days from the date of the service of the order, place before an Advisory Board constituted under sub-section (6), the grounds for the order and the representation, if any, received within the period referred to in sub-section (1).

(3) The Advisory Board shall, after considering the grounds and the representation, if any, placed before it under sub-section (2), and after calling for and considering such further information, if any, as it may deem necessary in the interests of justice, from the State Government or from the person in respect of whom the order has been made, report to the State Government within one month and a half from the date of the service of the order, whether or not in its opinion there is sufficient cause for the order.”,

(b) in sub-section (5), for the words "from the date of the order, unless cancelled earlier" the words "from the date of the service of the order, but the State Government may at any time before the expiry of such period of six months, cancel the order" shall be substituted.

THE WEST BENGAL SECURITY (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1951

An Act further to amend the West Bengal Security Act, 1950

Whereas it is expedient further to amend the West Bengal Security Act, 1950 for the purposes and in the manner hereinafter appearing;

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. Short title and commencement.—(1) This Act may be called the West Bengal Security (Amendment) Act, 1951.

(2) It shall come into force at once.

2. Amendment of section 2 of West Bengal Act XIX of 1950.—For clause (4) of section 2 of the West Bengal Security Act, 1950 (hereinafter referred to as the said Act), the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"(4) 'prejudicial report' means any report, statement or visible representation which prejudicially affects or which tends to impair the interests of

- (i) the security of the State,
- (ii) the public order,
- (iii) the friendly relations with any foreign State,

or which incites or tends to incite the commission of any offence;"

3. Amendment of Section 6.—In section 6 of the said Act,—

(1) in sub-section (2), after the words "State Government" the words "or of any authority or person authorised by the State Government in this behalf" shall be inserted;

(2) in sub-section (3), after the words "State Government", the words "or the authority or the person referred to in sub-section (2), as the case may be" shall be added.

4. Renumbering and amendment of section 21A and insertion of new section.—

(1) Section 21A of the said Act shall be renumbered as section 21B and before that section as so renumbered, the following section shall be inserted, namely:—

21A. "Advisory Board."—(1) The State Government shall specify in every order made under sub-section (1) of section 21, the grounds for the order; and the person in respect of whom the order is made shall be entitled to send a representation to the State Government against the order so as to reach the State Government within three weeks of the date of the order.

(2) Every representation under sub-section (1) shall within one week of the receipt thereof, be placed by the State Government before an Advisory Board constituted under sub-section (6).

(3) The Advisory Board shall, after considering the representation under sub-section (1) as well as any materials placed before it by the State Government, and, if necessary, after calling for such further information from the State Government or from the person in respect of whom the order was made, shall report to the State Government within two months of the date of the order, whether or not in its opinion there is sufficient cause for the order.

(4) If the Advisory Board is of opinion that sufficient cause does not exist for the order, the State Government shall forthwith cancel the order.

(5) If the Advisory Board is of opinion that there is sufficient cause for the order, the order shall continue for a period of six months from the date of the order, unless cancelled earlier.

- (6) The State Government shall for the purpose of this section, constitute one or more Advisory Boards; every such Advisory Board shall consist of three members appointed by the State Government, one of whom shall be a person who is or has been or is qualified to be appointed as a Judge of a High Court.
- (7) Where there is a difference of opinion among the members of an Advisory Board, the opinion of the majority of such members shall be deemed to be the opinion of the Board.
- (8) Nothing in this section shall be deemed to require the State Government to disclose facts which it considers to be against the public interest to disclose."

(2) In sub-section (1) of the section renumbered as section 21B of sub-section (2), for the words "subject to the control of the State Government" the words "if so required by the State Government" shall be substituted.

5. Omission of section 22.—Section 22 of the said Act shall be omitted.

[No. 42-J.]

J. C. GHOSAL, Under Secy.

ORDERS

New Delhi, the 9th April 1954

S.R.O. 1271.—In pursuance of the provisions of sub-clause (a) of clause (3) of section 28 of the Government of Part C States Act, 1951 (*XLIX* of 1951), the President is pleased to determine that for the financial year 1954-55 the expenditure relating to the office of the Chief Commissioner, Bhopal other than his emoluments and allowances shall be a sum not exceeding Rs. 42,000.

[No. 38-PA.]

S.R.O. 1272.—In pursuance of the provisions of sub-clause (a) of clause (3) of section 28 of the Government of Part C States Act, 1951 (*XLIX* of 1951), the President is pleased to determine that for the financial year 1954-55 the expenditure relating to the office of the Lieutenant Governor, Himachal Pradesh other than his emoluments and allowances shall be a sum not exceeding Rs. 47,500.

[No. 39-PA.]

S.R.O. 1273.—In pursuance of the provisions of sub-clause (a) of clause (3) of section 28 of the Government of Part C States Act, 1951 (*XLIX* of 1951), the President is pleased to determine that for the financial year 1954-55 the expenditure relating to the office of the Lieutenant Governor, Vindhya Pradesh other than his emoluments and allowances shall be a sum not exceeding Rs. 87,900.

[No. 40-PA.]

New Delhi, the 15th April 1954

S.R.O. 1274.—In pursuance of the provisions of sub-clause (a) of clause (3) of article 202, read with sub-clause (i) of clause (10) of article 238 of the Constitution, the President hereby determines that the expenditure relating to the office of the Rajpramukh of Hyderabad in respect of the secretariat staff for the financial year 1954-55 shall be an amount not exceeding Rs. 52,000 (Rupees fifty-two thousand only).

[No. 43-H.]

V. VISWANATHAN, Jt. Secy.

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

New Delhi, the 17th April 1954

S.R.O. 1275.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 11 read with section 7 of the Salaries and Allowances of Officers of Parliament Act, 1953 (20 of 1953), the Central Government, in consultation with the Chairman of the Council of States and the Speaker of the House of the People, hereby makes the following rules, namely:—

The Secretary of State's Services (Medical Attendance) Rules, 1938, for the time being in force and all orders issued from time to time by the Central Government extending the facilities of free medical attendance and treatment to the families of officers to whom the said Rules apply shall, as from the commencement of the Salaries and Allowances of Officers of Parliament Act, 1953, regulate and be deemed to have regulated the grant of free medical attendance and treatment to the officers of Parliament and members of their families.

[No. 59(1)-EV/53.]

C. B. GULATI, Dy. Secy.

(Department of Economic Affairs)

New Delhi, the 14th April 1954

S. R. O. 1276.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 27 of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1947 (VII of 1947), the Central Government hereby directs that the following amendment shall be made in the Foreign Exchange Regulation Rules 1952, namely:—

For the Second Schedule to the said Rules, the following Schedule shall be substituted, namely:—

SECOND SCHEDULE

Names of countries	Approved methods of finance
A. American Account area.	
The United States of America and any territory under the sovereignty of the U. S. A.	(a) U. S. dollars or Canadian dollars;
Philippine Islands	(b) Sterling from the account of a resident in the country of import or any country in the group ;
Bolivia	
Canada	
Colombia	
Costa Rica	
Cuba	
Dominican Republic	(c) Rupees from the account of a bank in the country of import or any country in the group.
Ecuador	
Guatemala	
Haiti	
Honduras	
Liberia	
Mexico	
Nicaragua	
Panama	
Salvador	
Venezuela	
B. Bilateral Account countries.	
(i) Hungary Iran, Turkey	(a) Sterling from the account of a resident in the country of import ;
	(b) Rupees from the account of a bank in the country of import.

Names of countries.	Approved methods of finance.
(ii) Afghanistan, Egypt (including Gaza strip)	Rupees from the account of a bank in the country of import.
C. Scheduled Territories.	
The British Commonwealth (except Canada and Pakistan).	(a) Sterling or any sterling area currency other than Indian and Pakistan rupees from the account of a resident in any country in this group other than India and Pakistan.
The Irish Republic	
British Trust Territories	
British Protectorates and Protected States	
Burma	
Iraq	
Iceland	
The Hashemite Kingdom of the Jordan	
Libya	
NOTE.—Payment for exports to Pakistan may only be received in Pakistan rupees or in Indian rupees from the account of a bank in the country of import.	
D. Transferable Account Countries.	
(i) Belgian Monetary Area (Belgium, Luxembourg, Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi)	(a) The currency of the country of import or of the same Monetary Area;
Denmark (including Faroe Islands) and Green-land	
Dutch Monetary Area (The Netherlands and Netherlands West Indies).	(b) Sterling from the account of a resident in the country of import or any country in the Transferable Account group;
French Franc Area (Metropolitan France and the Overseas Empire excluding the French possession in India).	
French Somali Coast	
Norway	
Portuguese Monetary Area (Portugal and Portuguese Empire excluding the Portuguese possessions in India).	(c) Rupees from the account of a bank in the country of import or any country in the Transferable Account group.
Sweden	
Switzerland and Liechtenstein Western Zones of Germany (comprising the Federal Republic of Germany and the British, U. S. and French Sectors of Berlin).	
(ii) All countries other than those mentioned in group A, B, C and D(i).	(a) Sterling from the account of a resident in the country of import or any country in the Transferable Account group;
	(b) Rupees from the account of a bank in the country of import or any country in the Transferable Account group.

[No. F. 32(r)-EF. II/54.]

S. S. SHIRALKAR, Dy Secy

CENTRAL BOARD OF REVENUE**INCOME-TAX**

New Delhi, the 10th April 1954

S.R.O. 1277.—In pursuance of sub-section (2) of Section 5 of the Indian Income-tax Act, 1922 (XI of 1922) and in partial modification of the Board's notification No. 11-Income-tax, dated the 12th February, 1954, the Central Board of Revenue directs that with effect from the afternoon of the 13th February, 1954 and upto the forenoon of the 1st March, 1954 Shri M. K. Banerjee, who has been appointed to be a Commissioner of Income-tax shall perform all the functions of a Commissioner of Income-tax in respect of such areas or of such persons or classes of

persons or of such incomes or classes of incomes as are comprised in the charge of the Commissioner of Income-tax, Calcutta, namely the following Income-tax Districts and Circles in the State of West Bengal:—

Companies District II.
 Companies District IV.
 Non-Companies (I.T. Cum E.P.T.) District II.
 District I(1).
 District I(2).
 District II(1)
 District III(2).
 District IV(1).
 District IV(2).
 District IV(3).
 District V.
 Railway and Miscellaneous Salaries Circle.
 District VA.
 Special Survey Circles, I, II, III, IV and V.

2. With effect from the 1st March, 1954, Shri V. V. Chari, Commissioner of Income-tax shall perform all the functions of a Commissioner of Income-tax under the said Act also in respect of such areas or of such persons or classes of persons or of such incomes or classes of incomes as fall to be dealt with by the said Commissioner of Income-tax, Calcutta.

[No. 20.]

S.R.O. 1278.—In pursuance of sub-section (2) of Section 5 of the Indian Income-tax Act, 1922 (XI of 1922), the Central Board of Revenue hereby directs that Shri M. Roy Mitter who has been appointed by the Central Government to be a Commissioner of Income-tax with effect from the 8th March, 1954, shall perform all the functions of a Commissioner of Income-tax in respect of such areas or of such persons or classes of persons or of such incomes or classes of incomes as are comprised in the following Income-tax Circles, Wards and Districts in the State of Bombay:—

Bombay South

All Income-tax Circles and Wards at Poona.
 All Income-tax Wards of Belgaum District.
 Satara North District.
 All Income-tax Wards of Satara South District.
 Kolhapur District.
 All Income-tax Wards of Thana District.
 All Income-tax Wards of Kolaba District.
 Ratnagiri District.
 All Income-tax Wards of Sholapur District.
 All Income-tax Wards of Ahmednagar District.
 All Income-tax Wards of Dharwar District.
 All Income-tax Wards of Bijapur District.
 Special Survey Bombay South Circle.

Bombay Central

Central Circle I, II, III, IV, V, VI, VII, VIII, IX and X of Bombay Central Charge.

Provided that he shall not perform his functions in respect of such persons or of such cases as have been or may be transferred by the Central Board of Revenue to any other Commissioner of Income-tax or any Income-tax authority subordinate to him.

[No. 21.]

New Delhi, the 12th April 1954

S.R.O. 1279.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of Section 5 of the Indian Income-tax Act, 1922 (XI of 1922) and in partial modification of the Board's notification No. 85-Income-tax, dated the 23rd December, 1953, the Central Board of Revenue hereby directs that with effect from the 1st March, 1954:—

(1) Shri H. C. Chaudhuri, Commissioner of Income-tax shall perform his functions under the said Act in respect of the areas comprised in the State of Madras and in respect of such persons or of such cases as have been or may be assigned by the Central Board of Revenue to any Income-tax Authority in the aforesaid area, and

(2) Shri V. V. Subramanian, Commissioner of Income-tax, shall perform his functions under the said Act in respect of the areas comprised in the States of Hyderabad and Andhra and Mysore and Travancore-Cochin and in respect of such persons or of such cases as have been or may be assigned by the Central Board of Revenue to any Income-tax Authority in the aforesaid areas.

Provided that each of these Commissioners shall not perform his functions in respect of such persons or of such cases as have been or may be transferred by the Central Board of Revenue to any Income-tax Authority outside his jurisdictional areas as aforesaid.

[No. 25.]

New Delhi, the 14th April 1954

S.R.O. 1280.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (6) of Section 5 of the Indian Income-tax Act, 1922 (XI of 1922), the Central Board of Revenue directs that the following further amendments shall be made in the Schedule to its notification No. 44-Income-tax, dated the 1st July, 1952, namely:—

- (1) In column 2 against items (i), (ii) and (iii) of Serial No. 71 for the words "Field Controller of Military Accounts, Officers and Clearing House, Poona", the words "Controller of Defence Accounts (Officers), Poona" shall be substituted, and for the words "Field Controller of Military Accounts, other Ranks, Ambala" the words "Controller of Defence Accounts (Other Ranks) Secunderabad" shall be substituted.
- (2) In column 3 against Serial No. 71 for the words "Income-tax Officer, attached to the Adjutant General's Branch, General Head Quarters and stationed at Poona", the words "Income-tax Officer, General Head Quarters, stationed at Poona" shall be substituted.

[No. 26.]

K. B. DEB, Under Secy.

CUSTOMS

New Delhi, the 12th April 1954

S.R.O. 1281.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (c) of Section 9 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Central Board of Revenue hereby directs that the following amendments shall be made in the Notification of the Central Board of Revenue, No. 82, dated the 26th November, 1951, namely:—

In item (1) under the heading "Daily List of Imports", after the word "origin" the words "or consignment" shall be inserted.

[No. 41.]

A. K. MUKARJI, Secy.

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

New Delhi, the 12th April 1954

S.R.O. 1282.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Essential Supplies (Temporary Powers) Act, 1946 (XXIV of 1946), the Central Government hereby directs that the following amendment shall be made in the Cotton Control Order, 1950, namely:—

In clause 9 the following proviso shall be inserted before the Exception, *viz*:

“Provided that a licence for the sale, purchase or storage of, or carrying on of business in hand-ginned cotton shall be in such form as may be specified by the Textile Commissioner to the Government of India.”

[No. 44(12)-CT(A)/53-(xii).]

S. A. TECKCHANDANI, Under Secy.

MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

(Agriculture)

New Delhi, the 12th April 1954

S.R.O. 1283.—Under Section 4(ix) of the Indian Cotton Cess Act, 1923 (XIV of 1923), the Government of Travancore-Cochin State have nominated Shri C. T. Thomas, I.A.S., Director of Agriculture, Travancore-Cochin, to be a member of the Indian Central Cotton Committee with effect from the 1st April, 1954.

[No. F.1-12/54-Com.II.]

New Delhi, the 15th April 1954

S.R.O. 1284.—Under Section 4(iv) of the Indian Cotton Cess Act, 1923 (XIV of 1923), the undernoted organisations have nominated the following persons to represent them on the Indian Central Cotton Committee with effect from the 1st April, 1954:—

S. No.	Name of the Organisation	Name of the Nominee
1.	The East India Cotton Association	Shri Madan Mohan R. Rula C/o M/s. Ramnarain Sons Ltd., Imperial Bank Annex, Bank Street Fort, Bombay.
2.	The Bombay Millowners Association	Shri Vithal N. Chandaverkar C/o M/s. N. Sirur & Co., Ltd., 70, Forbes Street Fort, Bombay.
3.	The Empire Cotton Growing Corporation	Mr. T. H. Parrett, C/o M/s. Drennan & Co., Neville House Ballard Estate, Bombay-I

[No. F. 1-12/54-Com. II.]

New Delhi, the 17th April 1954

S.R.O. 1285.—The Government of Travancore-Cochin State have renominated Shri A. R. Sulaiman Sait, Alleppey, as a member of the Indian Central Coconut Committee under Section 4(c) of the Indian Central Coconut Committee Act, 1944, for a period of 3 years with effect from 1st April 1954.

[No. 21-14/54-Com.I.]

S.R.O. 1286.—The Government of Travancore-Cochin State have nominated the following as members of the Indian Central Coconut Committee under Section 4(b) of the Indian Coconut Committee Act, 1944, for a period of 3 years with effect from 1st April 1954.

1. Shri B. M. Peter, Andi-Kadavu, Cochin.
2. Shri K. P. Amrithanatha Iyer, Landlord, Moncompu.
3. Shri Thariyathu Kunjithoman, Elanjikkal, Kothamangalam.

[No. F.21-14/54-Com.I.]

F. C. GERA, Under Secy.

New Delhi, the 15th April 1954

S.R.O. 1287.—The following draft of certain rules which it is proposed to make in supersession of all rules on the subject, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) Act, 1937 (I of 1937) is published as required by the said section for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby and notice is hereby given that the said draft will be taken into consideration after 1st June 1954.

Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the said draft before the date specified will be considered by the Central Government.

DRAFT OF THE VEGETABLE OILS GRADING AND MARKING RULES.

1. Short title and application.—(1) These rules may be called the Vegetable Oils Grading and Marking Rules, 1954.

(2) They shall apply to vegetable oils produced in India.

2. Definition.—In these rules, "Schedule" means a Schedule appended to these rules.

3. Grade designations.—The grade designations to indicate the quality of vegetable oils shall be as set out in column 1 of Schedules IV to XII.

4. Definition of quality.—The quality indicated by the grade designations shall be as set out against such designations in Schedules IV to XII.

5. Grade designation marks.—(1) The grade designation mark, shall consist of a label bearing a design (consisting of an outline map of India with the word AGMARK and the figure of rising sun with the words "Produce of India") resembling the mark set out in Schedule I.

(2) The grade designation mark to be used on bottles, shall consist of a round label or lid of the design and colour set out in Schedule II(a) specifying the name of the oil and the grade designation.

(3) The grade designation mark to be used on containers upto four gallon capacity shall consist of a square paste-on label of the design and colour set out in Schedule II(b) specifying the name of the oil and the grade designation.

(4) The grade designation mark to be used on 4 to 5 gallon, 30 to 35 gallon and 40 to 45 gallon drums or railway tank wagons shall consist of a rectangular tie-on label bearing the design and colour set out in Schedule II(c) specifying the name of the oil and the grade designation.

6. Marking provisions.—(1) The grade designation mark shall be securely affixed to each container in a manner approved by the Agricultural Marketing Adviser to the Government of India and the following particulars shall be marked on the container or the label:

Name of packer.....

Place of packing.....

Tank filling No.....

Date of packing.....

(2) An authorised packer may after obtaining the previous approval of the Agricultural Marketing Adviser to the Government of India, mark his private trade mark on a container in a manner approved by the said officer, provided that the private trade mark does not represent quality or grade of the vegetable oil different from that indicated by the grade designation mark affixed on the container in accordance with those rules.

7. Method of packing.—Only sound clean containers such as tins, glass bottles and mild steel drums, shall be used for packing and these shall be securely close and sealed.

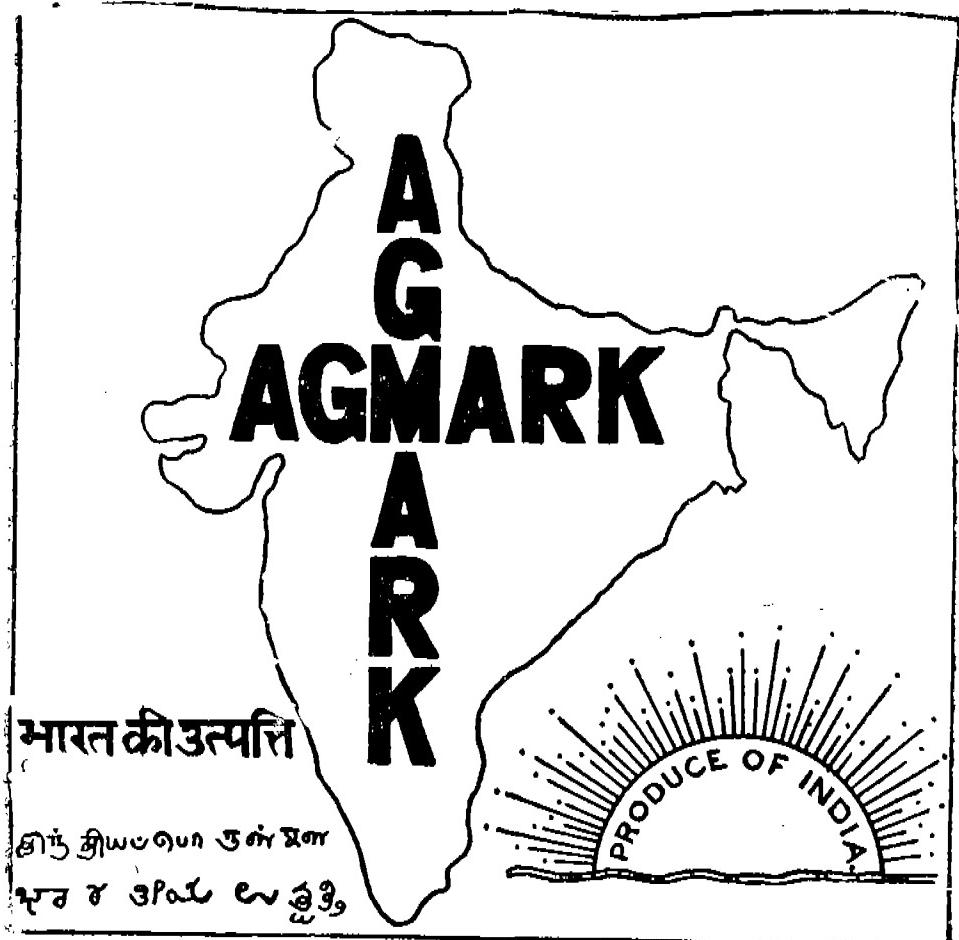
8. Special conditions of certificate of authorisation.—In addition to the conditions specified in rule 4 of the General Grading and Marking Rules 1937, the conditions set out in Schedule III shall be the conditions of every certificate of authorisation issued for the purpose of these rules.

9. Repeal and savings.—The Edible Oils Grading and Marking Rules, 1939 and the Castor Oil Grading and Marking Rules 1949, are hereby rescinded without affecting the previous operation of the said rules or anything duly done or suffered thereunder.

SCHEDULE I

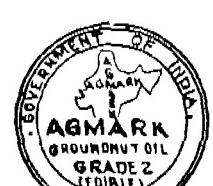
Grade designation mark for Vegetable oils

[See rule 5(1)]



SCHEDULE II(a)

(a) Design of label or lid for bottles
 [See Rule 5(2)]

Type of oil and grade designation	Design of the label	Colour of lettering and border of the label
I	2	3
(i) Mustard Oil		
Grade 1 (Edible)	 GOVERNMENT OF INDIA AGMARK MUSTARD OIL GRADE 1 (EDIBLE)	Red
Grade 2 (Edible)	 GOVERNMENT OF INDIA AGMARK MUSTARD OIL GRADE 2 (EDIBLE)	Blue
(ii) Groundnut Oil		
Refined (Edible)	 GOVERNMENT OF INDIA AGMARK GROUNDNUT OIL REFINED (EDIBLE)	White
Grade 1 (Edible)	 GOVERNMENT OF INDIA AGMARK GROUNDNUT OIL GRADE 1 (EDIBLE)	Red
Grade 2 (Edible)	 GOVERNMENT OF INDIA AGMARK GROUNDNUT OIL GRADE 2 (EDIBLE)	Blue

I

2

3

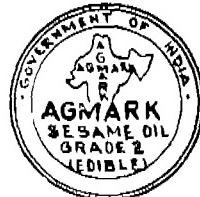
(iii) **Sesamum (Til or Gingelly) Oil**

Grade 1 (Edible)



Red

Grade 2 (Edible)



Blue

(iv) **Cocoanut Oil**

Refined (Edible)



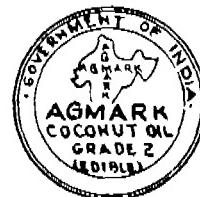
White

Grade 1 (Edible)



Red

Grade 2 (Edible)



Blue

I

2

3

(v) Castor Oil

Medicinal



White

(vi) Nigerseed Oil

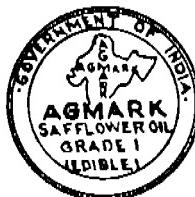
Grade I (Edible)



Red

(vii) Safflower Oil

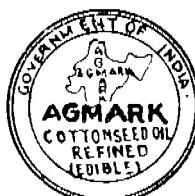
Grade I (Edible)



Red

(viii) Cottonseed Oil

Refined (Edible)



Red

Washed (Edible)



Blue

SCHEDULE II(b)

Design of paste-on labels for small containers

[See rule 5(3)]

Type of oil and grade designation	Design of the label	Colour of lettering and border of the label
1	2	3

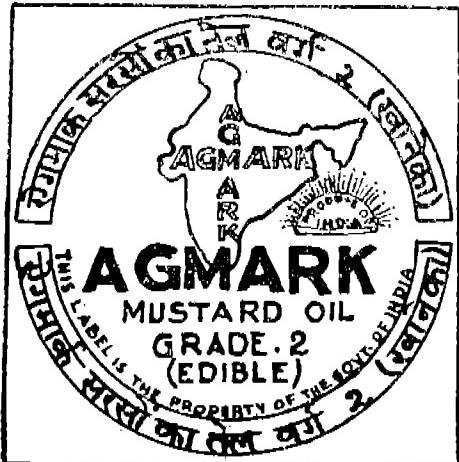
(1) Mustard Oil

Grade 1 (Edible)



Red

Grade 2 (Edible)



Blue

I

2

3

(ii) Ground nut Oil

Refined (Edible)



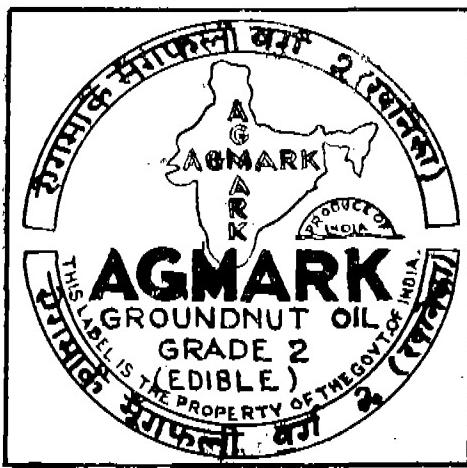
White

Grade I (Edible)



Red

Grade 2 (Edible)



Blue

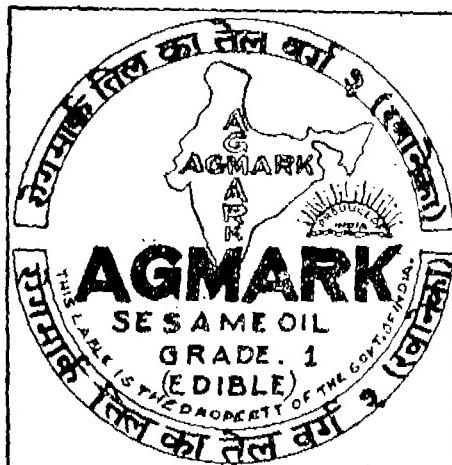
1

2

3

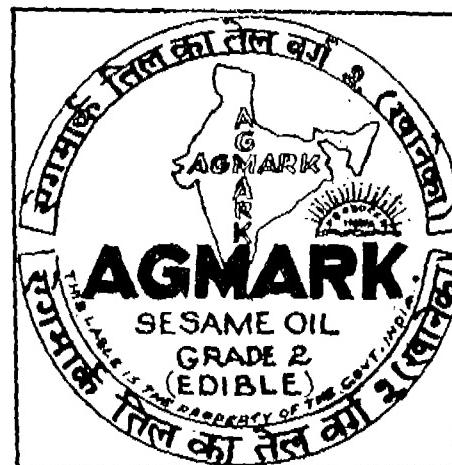
(iii) Sesame (Til or Gingelly) Oil

Grade 1 (Edible)



Red

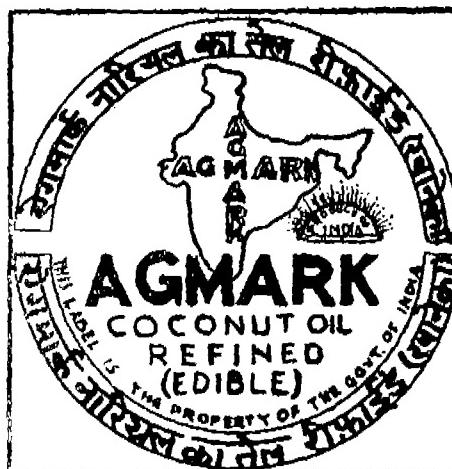
Grade 2 (Edible)



Blue

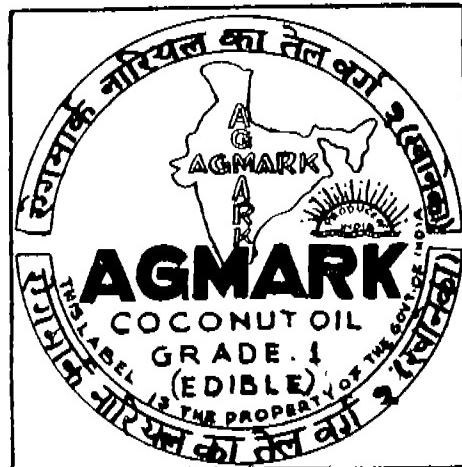
(iv) Coconut Oil

Refined (Edible)



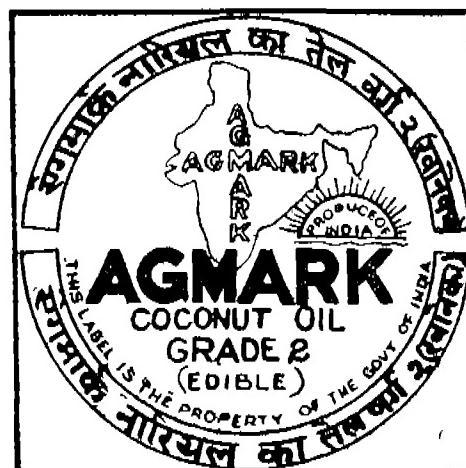
White

Grade 1 (Edible)



Red

Grade 2 (Edible)



Blue

(v) Linseed Oil



Red

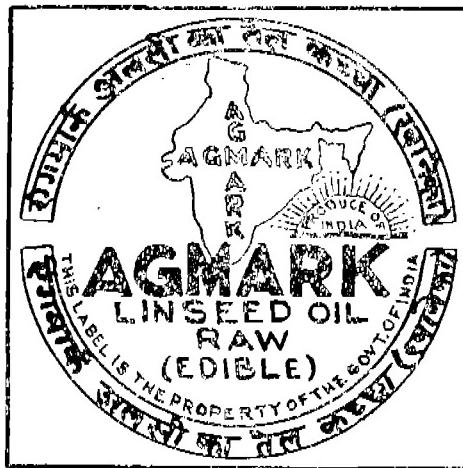
Alkali
Refined (Edible)

I

2

3

Raw (Edible)



Blue

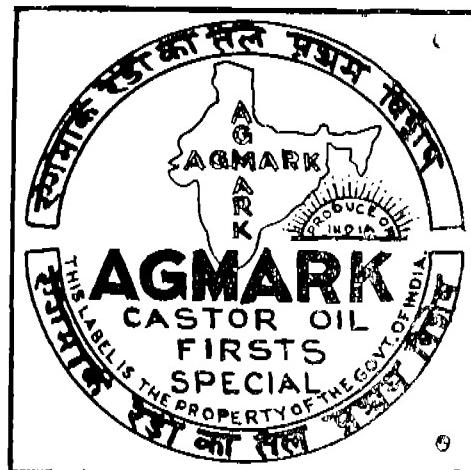
(vi) Castor Oil

Medicinal



White

Firsts Special



Red

Firsts

Blue



Commercial

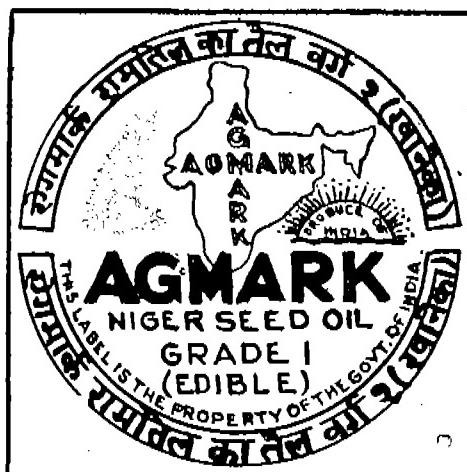
Yellow



iii) Nigerseed Oil

Grade I (Edible)

Red



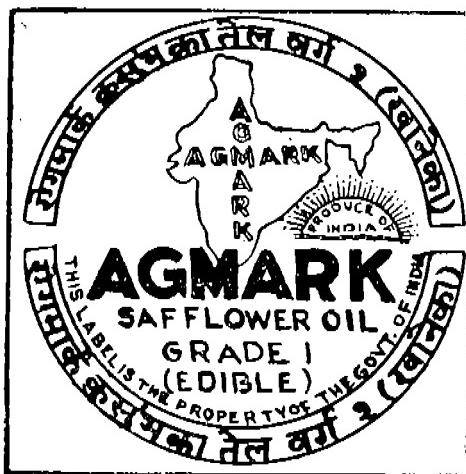
I

2

3

(viii) Safflower Oil

Grade I (Edible)



Red

(ix) Cottonseed Oil

Refined (Edible)



Red

Washed (Edible)



Blue

SCHEDULE II (c)

Design of tie-on labels for 40 to 45 gallon drums

[See rule 5(4).]

Type of oil and grade designation	Design of the label	Colour of lettering & border of the label
1	2	3

(i) Mustard Oil

SERIAL NUMBER	AGMARK MUSTARD OIL GRADE.1 (EDIBLE) सरसों का तेल ग्रा० १ (खानेका)	
	TANK FILLING NUMBER	
	DATE OF PACKING	
	NAME OF PACKER	
THIS LABEL IS THE PROPERTY OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.		

Grade 1 (Edible)

Red

SERIAL NUMBER	AGMARK MUSTARD OIL GRADE.2 (EDIBLE) सरसों का तेल ग्रा० २ (खानेका)	
	TANK FILLING NUMBER	
	DATE OF PACKING	
	NAME OF PACKER	
THIS LABEL IS THE PROPERTY OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.		

Grade 2 (Edible)

Blue

(ii) Groundnut Oil

SERIAL NUMBER	AGMARK GROUNDNUT OIL REFINED (EDIBLE) मैंगफली का तेल रीफाईड (खानेका)	
	TANK FILLING NUMBER	
	DATE OF PACKING	
	NAME OF PACKER	
THIS LABEL IS THE PROPERTY OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.		

Refined (Edible)

White

SERIAL NUMBER	AGMARK GROUNDNUT OIL GRADE.1(EDIBLE) मूँगफली का तेल घर्ग १ (रवानेका)
	TANK FILLING NUMBER _____
	DATE OF PACKING _____
	NAME OF PACKER _____
THIS LABEL IS THE PROPERTY OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.	

Grade 1 (Edible)

Red

SERIAL NUMBER	AGMARK GROUNDNUT OIL GRADE.2(EDIBLE) मूँगफली का तेल घर्ग २ (रवानेका)
	TANK FILLING NUMBER _____
	DATE OF PACKING _____
	NAME OF PACKER _____
THIS LABEL IS THE PROPERTY OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.	

Grade 2 (Edible)

Blue

SERIAL NUMBER	AGMARK GROUNDNUT OIL GRADE.3(INDUSTRIAL) मूँगफली का तेल घर्ग ३ (औद्योगिक)
	TANK FILLING NUMBER _____
	DATE OF PACKING _____
	NAME OF PACKER _____
THIS LABEL IS THE PROPERTY OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.	

Grade 3 (Industrial)

Yellow

(iii) Sesame (Til or Gingelly) Oil

SERIAL NUMBER	AGMARK SESAME OIL GRADE.1(EDIBLE) तिल का तेल घर्ग १ (रवानेका)
	TANK FILLING NUMBER _____
	DATE OF PACKING _____
	NAME OF PACKER _____
THIS LABEL IS THE PROPERTY OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.	

Grade 1 (Edible)

Red

SERIAL NUMBER	AGMARK	
	SESAME OIL GRADE 2 (EDIBLE) तिल का तेल वर्ग २ (खानेका)	
	TANK FILLING NUMBER	
	DATE OF PACKING	
	NAME OF PACKER	
THIS LABEL IS THE PROPERTY OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.		

Grade 2 (Edible)

Blue

(iv) Cocoanut Oil

SERIAL NUMBER	AGMARK	
	COCONUT OIL REFINED (EDIBLE) नारियल का तेल रौकार्ड (खानेका)	
	TANK FILLING NUMBER	
	DATE OF PACKING	
	NAME OF PACKER	
THIS LABEL IS THE PROPERTY OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.		

Refined (Edible)

White

SERIAL NUMBER	AGMARK	
	COCONUT OIL GRADE 1 (EDIBLE) नारियल का तेल वर्ग १ (खानेका)	
	TANK FILLING NUMBER	
	DATE OF PACKING	
	NAME OF PACKER	
THIS LABEL IS THE PROPERTY OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.		

Grade 1 (Edible)

Red

SERIAL NUMBER	AGMARK	
	COCONUT OIL GRADE 2 (EDIBLE) नारियल का तेल वर्ग २ (खानेका)	
	TANK FILLING NUMBER	
	DATE OF PACKING	
	NAME OF PACKER	
THIS LABEL IS THE PROPERTY OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.		

Grade 2 (Edible)

Blue

1

2

3

SERIAL NUMBER	AGMARK COCONUT OIL GRADE 3 (INDUSTRIAL) नारियल का तेल वर्ग ३ (जीवोगक)	
	TANK FILLING NUMBER	
	DATE OF PACKING	
	NAME OF PACKER	
THIS LABEL IS THE PROPERTY OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.		

Grade 3 (Industrial)

Yellow

(v) Linseed Oil

SERIAL NUMBER	AGMARK LINSEED OIL ALKALI REFINED (EDIBLE) अमलसी का तेल अमलकली (सारा) रीफाईड (सभिका)	
	TANK FILLING NUMBER	
	DATE OF PACKING	
	NAME OF PACKER	
THIS LABEL IS THE PROPERTY OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA		

Alkali Refined (Edible)

Red.

SERIAL NUMBER	AGMARK LINSEED OIL RAW (EDIBLE) अमलसी का तेल कच्चा (खाने का)	
	TANK FILLING NUMBER	
	DATE OF PACKING	
	NAME OF PACKER	
THIS LABEL IS THE PROPERTY OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.		

Raw (edible)

Blue

1

2

3

(vi) Castor Oil

SERIAL NUMBER	AGMARK CASTOR OIL MEDICINAL रेडी का तेल दवा के काम का	
	TANK FILLING NUMBER _____	
	DATE OF PACKING _____	
	NAME OF PACKER _____	
THIS LABEL IS THE PROPERTY OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA		

Medicinal

White

SERIAL NUMBER	AGMARK CASTOR OIL FIRSTS SPECIAL रेडी का तेल मध्यम विक्रोष	
	TANK FILLING NUMBER _____	
	DATE OF PACKING _____	
	NAME OF PACKER _____	
THIS LABEL IS THE PROPERTY OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA		

Firsts (Sp.)

Red

SERIAL NUMBER	AGMARK CASTOR OIL FIRSTS रेडी का तेल मध्यम	
	TANK FILLING NUMBER _____	
	DATE OF PACKING _____	
	NAME OF PACKER _____	
THIS LABEL IS THE PROPERTY OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA		

Firsts

Blue

I

2

3

SERIAL NUMBER	AGMARK
	CASTOR OIL COMMERCIAL
	रेडी का तेल व्यापारिक साधारण
	TANK FILLING NUMBER _____
	DATE OF PACKING _____
	NAME OF PACKER _____
THIS LABEL IS THE PROPERTY OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA	

Commercial

Yellow

(vii) Nigerseed Oil

SERIAL NUMBER	AGMARK
	NIGERSEED OIL GRADE 1 (EDIBLE)
	रामतेल का तेल वर्ग १ (रामनेका)
	TANK FILLING NUMBER _____
	DATE OF PACKING _____
	NAME OF PACKER _____
THIS LABEL IS THE PROPERTY OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.	

Grade I (Edible)

Red

(viii) Safflower Oil

SERIAL NUMBER	AGMARK
	SAFFLOWER OIL GRADE 1 (EDIBLE)
	कुसम का तेल वर्ग १ (रामनेका)
	TANK FILLING NUMBER _____
	DATE OF PACKING _____
	NAME OF PACKER _____
THIS LABEL IS THE PROPERTY OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.	

Grade I (Edible)

Red

1

2

3

(ix) Cottonseed Oil

SERIAL NUMBER	AGMARK COTTONSEED OIL REFINED (EDIBLE) बिनीले का तेल रीफाईड (खांबेका)
	TANK FILLING NUMBER _____
	DATE OF PACKING _____
	NAME OF PACKER _____
THIS LABEL IS THE PROPERTY OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.	

Refined (Edible)

Red

SERIAL NUMBER	AGMARK COTTONSEED OIL WASHED (EDIBLE) बिनीले का तेल धोया हआ(खांबेका)
	TANK FILLING NUMBER _____
	DATE OF PACKING _____
	NAME OF PACKER _____
THIS LABEL IS THE PROPERTY OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA	

Washed (Edible)

Blue

SCHEDULE III

[See rule 8]

Special conditions of Certificate of Authorisation

(a) An authorised packer shall be equipped with suitable plant for the expression of vegetable oils, and tanks for the storage of oils. He shall take all precautions to avoid contamination with lead or Zinc of edible vegetable oils during processing, storage and packing.

(b) If an authorised packer crushes more than one type of oilseeds on the same premises, adequate precautions shall be taken to avoid the mixing of different oils and oilseeds.

(c) An authorised packer shall provide and maintain laboratory equipment and staff, as approved by the Agricultural Marketing Adviser, for the analysis of samples of vegetable oils and shall maintain proper records of the analysis of samples.

(d) All instructions regarding methods of sampling and analysis, sealing and marking of containers and the maintenance of records, etc., which may be issued from time to time by the Agricultural Marketing Adviser, shall be strictly observed.

(e) A sample of oil, drawn in a manner prescribed by the Agricultural Marketing Adviser, from each filling of a storage tank or railway tank wagon of oil, shall be forwarded to such Central Control Laboratory, as may be directed from time to time. If the packing of oil from a storage tank is not completed within 7 days of drawing the sample, a fresh sample shall be drawn on the 8th day and after every seven days thereafter and sent to the control laboratory.

(f) Each container i.e. tin, bottle or drum shall be filled with oil from one storage tank or tank wagon only.

(g) Each container of oil shall, soon after being filled, be marked in a manner approved by the Agricultural Marketing Adviser (plainly or in code) with the name of the grading station and a number indicating the tank filling from which the oil was drawn.

SCHEDULE IV

Agmark grade designations and definitions of quality for mustard Oil

[See rules 3 and 4]

Grade designation .	Description	Colour on Lovibond Scale in 1" Cell. Not deeper than a combi- nation of (Y+5R) Units	Specific Gravity at 30°./30°C.	Refrac- tive index at 40°C.	Saponi- fication value	Iodine Value (Wij's method)	Unsapomi- fiable mat- ter. Not more than (percent)	Percentage of natural essential oil.	Acid value Not more than:
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Grade 1 (Edible) .	Mustard oil shall be the oil obtained by a process of expressing clean and sound mustard seed belonging to <i>Campes-tis</i> , <i>junccea</i> or <i>Napus</i> varieties of <i>Bras-sica</i> or mixtures thereof. It shall be free from added flavouring or colouring matter*. It shall be free from admixture with any other oil or substance and from sediment or suspended matter. It shall also be free from rancidity.	50	0.907 to 0.910	1.4650 to 1.4670	172 to 177	98 to 108	1.2	0.25 to 0.60	1.5
Grade 2 (Edible)	Do.	50	0.907 to 0.910	1.4650 to 1.4670	172 to 177	98 to 108	1.2	0.10 to 0.60	4.0

*A positive test for hydrocyanic acid shall be taken as indicating addition of synthetic mustard oil.

NOTE :—The Hexabromide value in the case of both the grades should not exceed 5.0. The Hexabromide test may be performed only when a doubt arises about the purity of a sample on the basis of other values.

SCHEDULE V
Agmark grade designations and definitions of quality for groundnut oil
(See rules 3 and 4)

Grade designation	Description	Colour on Lovibond scale in 1" cell.	Specific Gravity at	Refrac- tive index at	Saponifi- cation Value	Iodine Value (Wij's Me- thod,	Unsaponi- fiable matter not more than (Percent)	Acid Value Not more than (Percent)
		Not deeper than a com- bination of (Y+5R) Units.	30°/30°-C	40°-C	6	7	8	9
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Refined (Edible)	Groundnut oil shall be the oil obtained by a process of expressing clean and sound groundnut (<i>Arachis hypogaea</i>) only. It shall be clear and free from admixture with any other oil or substance and from suspended matter or sediment. The refining of the oil shall be done by neutralisation with alkali, bleaching with Fuller's earth and/or activated carbon and deodourisation with steam. No other chemical bleaching agents shall be used.	3	0.909 to 0.913	1.4620 to 1.4640	188 to 195	87 to 98	0.8	0.5
Grade I (Edible) p	Groundnut oil shall be the oil obtained by a process of expressing clean and sound groundnut (<i>Arachis hypogaea</i>) only. It shall be clear and free from admixture with any other oil or substance and from suspended matter or sediment. It shall be free from rancidity.	15	0.909 to 0.913	1.4620 to 1.4640	188 to 195	87 to 98	1.0	2.0
Grade 2 (Edible)	Do.	22.5	0.909 to 0.913	1.4620 to 1.4640	188 to 195	87 to 98	1.0	5.0
Grade 3 (Industrial)	Groundnut oil shall be the oil obtained by a process of expressing clean and sound groundnut (<i>Arachis hypogaea</i>) only. It shall be clear and free from admixture with any other oil or substance and from suspended matter or sediment.	..	0.909 to 0.913	1.4620 to 1.4640	188 to 195	87 to 98	1.0	10.0

SCHEDULE VI.

*Agmark grade designations and definitions of quality for Sesame (Til oil Gingelly) Oil.
[See rules 3 and 4.]*

Grade designation	Description	Colour on Lo- vibond scale in $\frac{1}{4}$ "	Specific Gravity at $30^{\circ}/30^{\circ}\text{-C}$	Refractive index at 40°-C	Saponi- fication Value	Iodine value: (Wij's method)	Unsaponi- fiable matter.	Acid Value	Not more than (Percent)
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Grade 1 (Edible)	Sesame oil shall be the oil obtained by a process of Expressing clean and sound Sesame (<i>Til</i>) seed (<i>Sesamum, orientale</i>) belonging to black, brown or white varieties, or mixtures thereof. It shall be free from admixture with any other oil or substance and free from suspended matter or sediment. It shall be also free from rancidity.	10	0.915 to 0.919	1.4645 to 1.4665	188 to 193	105 to 115	1.5	4.0	
Grade 2 (Edible)	Do.	20	0.915 to 0.919	1.4645 to 1.4665	188 to 193	105 to 115	1.5	6.0	

SCHEDULE VII

Grade designations and definitions of quality for Coconut Oil

(See rules 3 and 4)

Grade designation.	Description.	Colour on Loribond Scale in 1' Cell. Not deeper than a combination of (Y+5R) Units.	Specific gravity at 30°/30°C	Refrac- tive index at 40°C	Saponifica- tion Value not less than:	Iodine Value (Wij's Method)	Unsaponi- fiable matter not more than:	Acid value (per cent)
		I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Refined (Edible)	The oil shall be the refined product obtained by expression from copra and shall be free from admixture with any other oil or substance. It shall be clear and free from sediment or suspended matter	2	0·915 to 0·920	1·4480 to 1·4490	250	7·5 to 10·0	0·5	0·5
Grade 1 (Edible)	The oil shall be the product obtained by expression from copra and shall be free from admixture with any other oil or substance. It shall be clear and free from sediment or suspended matter. It shall have a sweet taste and characteristic odour of coconut oil. It shall also be free from rancidity.	4	0·915 to 0·920	1·4480 to 1·4490	250	7·5 to 10·0	0·8	2·0
Grade 2 (Edible)	The Oil shall be the product obtained by expression from copra and shall be free from admixture with any other oil or substance. It shall be clear and free from sediment or suspended matter. It shall have a sweet taste and characteristic odour of coconut oil. It shall also be free from rancidity.	II	0·915 to 0·920	1·4480 to 1·4490	250	7·05 to 10·0	0·8	4·0
Grade 3 (Industrial)	The oil shall be the product obtained by Expression from copra and shall be free from admixture with any other oil or substance.	..	0·915 to 0·920	1·4480 to 1·4490	250	7·5 to 10·0	0·8	10·0

SCHEDULE VII:

Agmark grade designations and definitions of quality for Linseed Oil

[See rule 3 and 4]

Grade designation	Description	Colour on Lovibond scale in $\frac{1}{4}$ " Cell not deeper than a combination of $(Y+10R)$ Units.		Specific Gravity at $30^{\circ}/30^{\circ}\text{C}.$	Refractive Index at $40^{\circ}\text{C}.$	Saponification Value	Iodine Value (Wij's method) not less than	Unsaponifiable matter not more than (Percent)	Acid Value not more than	Foots. not more than (Percent)
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Alkali Refined (Edible)	Linseed oil shall be the oil obtained by a process of expressing clean and sound linseed (seed of <i>Linum usitatissimum</i>) only. It shall be free from admixture with any other oil or substance. It shall be free from turbidity sediment or suspended matter.	10 to 0.928	0.923 to 0.928	1.4720 to 1.4750	188 to 195	175	1.5	0.5	..	
Raw (Edible)	Linseed oil shall be the oil obtained by a process of expressing clean and sound linseed (seed of <i>Linum usitatissimum</i>) only. It shall be free from admixture with any other oil or substance. It shall be free from turbidity sediment or suspended matter. It shall also be free from rancidity.	35	0.923 to 0.928	1.4720 to 1.4750	188 to 195	175	1.5	4.0	Heated oil—1. Chilled oil—2.	

SCHEDULE IX

Agmark. Grade designations and definitions of quality for castor oil
 [See rule 3 and 4]

Grade designation	Description	Clarity in length of col. of oil (inches)	Colour On Lovibond scale in 1" cell	Specific Gravity at 30°/30°C	Refractive index at 40°C	Saponification value	Iodine value (Wij's method)	Acetyl value Not less than	Unsaponifiable matter not more than (Per cent)	Acid Value Not more than	Critical solution temperature in alcohol below	
		I	2	Glass J 3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Medicinal	The oil shall be the genuine cold drawn refined product of Caster seed (<i>Ricinus Communis</i>). It shall be free from admixture with other oil or substance and also free from sediment and suspended matter.	4·0	3·7	0·954 to 0·960	1·4700 to 1·4740	177 to 185	82 to 90	143·0	0·8	4·0	0·C	
Firs't Special	The oils shall be the genuine refined product of Caster seed (<i>Ricinus Communis</i>). It shall be free from admixture with other oil or substance and also free from sediment and suspended matter.	4·0	3·7	0·954 to 0·960	1·4700 to 1·4740	177 to 185	82 to 90	143·0	0·8	2·0	0·C	

	I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Firsts	.	The oil shall be the genuine product of castor seed (<i>Ricinus Communis</i>). It shall be free from admixture with other oil or substance and also free from sediment and suspended matter.	2.0	30	0.954 to 0.960	1.4700 to 1.4740	177 to 185	82 to 90	143.0	1.0	4.0	..
Commercial	.	Do.	..	..	0.954 to 0.960	1.4700 to 1.4740	177 to 185	82 to 90	143.0	1.0	6.0	..

SCHEDULE X

Agmark grade designation and definition of quality for Niger seed oil

[See rules 3 and 4]

Grade designation	Description	Colour on Lovibond scale in 1/4" Cell. Not deeper than a combina- tion of (Y+5R) Units	Specific Gravity at 30°/30°C	Refrac- tive Index at 40°C	Saponifi- cation value	Iodine Value (Wij's method)	Unsapo- nifiable matter. Not more than (Per cent)	Acid Value Not more than
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Grade I (Edible)	Niger seed oil shall be the oil obtained by a process of expressing seeds of Niger plants (<i>Guizotiaabyssinica</i>) only. It shall be free from admixture with any other oil or substance and from suspended matter or sediment. It shall be also free from rancidity.	15	0.917 to 0.920	1.4660 to 1.4700	189 to 195	130 to 140	1.0	5.0

SCHEDULE XI

Agmark grade designations and definitions of quality for Safflower oil
 [See rules 3 and 4]

Grade designation	Description	Colour on Lovi- bond scale in $1/4''$ Cell. Not deeper than a combina- tion of (Y+ $5R$) Units	Specific Gravity $30^{\circ}/30^{\circ}\text{C}$	Refrac- tive Index at 40° C	Saponifi- cation value	Iodine Value (Wij's method)	Unsapo- nifiable matter Not more than (Per cent)	Acid Value Not more than
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Grade Edible	Safflower oil shall be the oil obtained by a process of expressing clean and sound seeds of safflower (<i>Carthamus tinctorius</i>) only. It shall be free from admixture with any other oil or substance and from suspended matter or sediment. It shall also be free from rancidity.	15 Safflower oil shall be the oil obtained by a process of expressing clean and sound seeds of safflower (<i>Carthamus tinctorius</i>) only. It shall be free from admixture with any other oil or substance and from suspended matter or sediment. It shall also be free from rancidity.	0.915 to 0.920	1.4660 to 1.4720	189 to 195	138 to 147	1.0	5.0

SCHEDULE XII

Agmark grade designations and definitions of quality for Cottonseed oil

[See rules 3 and 4]

Grade designation	Description	Colour on Lovi- bond scale in 1/4" Cell. Not deeper than a combi- nation of (Y+10R) Units	Specific Gravity at 30°/30°C	Refrac- tive index at 40°C	Saponifi- cation value	Iodine Value (Wij's method)	Unsapo- nifiable matter Not more than (Per cent)	Acid Value Not more than
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Refined (Edible) . . .	Cottonseed oil shall be the oil obtained from the seed of plain cotton (<i>Gossypium-Sp.</i>) only. It shall be free from admixture with any other oil or substance and from suspended matter or sediment. The refining of the oil shall be done by neutralisation with alkali, bleaching with Fullers' earth and/or activated carbon and deodorisation with steam. No other chemical bleaching agents shall be used.	10	0.910 to 0.920	1.4645 to 1.4660	190 to 198	105 to 112	1.5	0.5
Washed (Edible) . . .	Cottonseed oil shall be the oil obtained from the seed of plain cotton (<i>Gossypium-Sp.</i>) only. It shall be clear and free from admixture with any other oil or substance and from suspended matter or sediment. The oil shall be neutralised with alkali, washed and dried.	35	0.910 to 0.920	1.4645 to 1.4660	190 to 198	105 to 112	1.5	0.5

[No. F.3-10/54-A.M.]

K. C. Chetty, Under Secy,

MINISTRY OF HEALTH

New Delhi, the 8th April 1954

S.R.O. 1288.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (2) and (3) of section 11 of the Indian Medical Council Act, 1933 (XXVII of 1933), the Central Government, after consulting the Medical Council of India, hereby directs that the following further amendment shall be made in the First Schedule to the said Act, namely:—

In the said Schedule, after the entry relating to the Utkal University, the following entry shall be inserted, namely:—

“Gujarat University

Bachelor of
Medicine and Bachelor
of SurgeryM.B.B.S. (Gujarat) This
will be a recognised
medical qualification
only when granted
after the 1st April 1952.”

[No. F.17-13/51-MI.]

R. NARASIMHAN, Under Secy.

New Delhi, the 15th April 1954

S.R.O. 1289.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (1) and (2) of section 7 of the Drugs Act, 1940 (XXIII of 1940), the Central Government hereby directs that the following further amendment shall be made in the notification of the Government of India, in the Ministry of Health, No. F.1-3/47-D(II), dated the 13th September, 1948, constituting the Drugs Consultative Committee, namely:—

In the said notification, under the heading ‘Nominated by State Governments’, for entry 2, the following entry shall be substituted, namely:—

“(2) Lt. Col. Sanghamalal, F.R.C.S. (Eng.) D.O.M.S. (Lond.) Director of Medical Services and Ex-officio Drugs Controller, Madras State.”

[No. F.4-20/53-DS.]

KRISHNA BIHARI, Under Secy.

New Delhi, the 16th March 1954

S.R.O. 1290.—The following draft of the Indian Aircraft (Public Health) Rules, 1954, which it is proposed to make in exercise of the powers conferred by section 8A of the Indian Aircraft Act, 1934 (XXII of 1934), and in supersession of the “Indian Aircraft (Public Health) Rules, 1946” published with the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Health No. F.14-2/46-PH(II), dated the 30th September 1946, is published as required by section 14 of the said Act, for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby, and notice is hereby given that the draft will be taken into consideration by the Central Government on or after the 1st July, 1954.

Any objection or suggestion received from any person with respect to the said draft before the date specified will be considered by the Central Government.

DRAFT RULES

PART I—INTRODUCTORY

1. These Rules may be called the Indian Aircraft (Public Health) Rules, 1954.
2. In these Rules, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(1) “airport” means an airport designated by the State in whose territory it is situated as an airport of entry or departure for international traffic.

Explanation.—In India an “Airport” corresponds to an aerodrome declared under rule 53* of the Indian Aircraft Rules, 1920, to be a customs aerodrome.

* Reproduced at the end of these Rules.

- (2) "arrival" means arrival at an airport;
- (3) "baggage" means the personal effects of a traveller or of a member of the crew;
- (4) "Commander" means the pilot in command or other person in charge of an aircraft;
- (5) "crew" means the personnel of an aircraft who are employed for duties on board;
- (6) "day" means an interval of twenty-four hours;
- (7) "direct transit area" means a special area established in connection with an airport, approved by the Health Officer concerned and under his direct supervision, for accommodating direct transit traffic and, in particular, for accommodating, in segregation, passengers and crews breaking their voyage without leaving the airport;
- (8) "Health Officer" means in respect of an airport in India any person appointed by the Central Government to be the Health Officer of the airport, and includes an Additional, Deputy or Assistant Health Officer appointed by the Central Government to perform the functions of a Health Officer;
- (8A) "Infected aircraft" means an aircraft which under rule 9(1), 16, 20(1), 24, or 30(1) is regarded as an aircraft infected with an infectious disease;
- (9) "Infected area" in relation to a quarantinable or other infectious disease means any area outside India, declared by the Central Government, by notification in the official Gazette, to be infected with such a disease;
- (10) "infected person" means a person who is suffering from a quarantinable or other infectious disease, or who is believed to be infected with such a disease;
- (11) "infectious disease" means in addition to quarantinable diseases, a disease, declared by the Central Government by notification in the official Gazette to be an infectious disease;
- (12) "international voyage" means—
 - (a) in the case of an aircraft, a voyage between airports in the territories of more than one State or a voyage between airports in the territory or territories of the same State if the aircraft has relations with the territory of any other State on its voyage but only as regards those relations;
 - (b) in the case of a person, a voyage involving entry into the territory of a State other than the territory of the State in which that person commences his voyage;
- (13) "Isolation", when applied to a person or group of persons, means the separation of that person or group of persons from other persons, except the health staff on duty, in such a manner as to prevent the spread of infection;
- (14) "medical examination" includes visit to and inspection of an aircraft and the preliminary examination of persons on board;
- (15) "period of incubation" means (a) in respect of a quarantinable disease mentioned below, the period specified against it:—

Yellow fever	6 days
Plague	6 days
Cholera	5 days
Smallpox	14 days
Typhus	14 days
Relapsing fever	8 days.

 and (b) in respect of other infectious diseases such period as may be declared by the Central Government by notification in the official Gazette to be the period of incubation of that disease;
- (16) "quarantinable diseases" means yellow fever, plague, cholera, smallpox, typhus and relapsing fever;
- (17) "relapsing fever" means louse-borne relapsing fever;

- (18) "suspect" means a person who is considered by the Health Officer as having been exposed to infection by a quarantinable or an infectious disease and is considered capable of spreading that disease;
- (18A) "suspected aircraft" means an aircraft which under rule 9(2), 20(2) or 30(2) is regarded as an aircraft suspected of infection from an infectious disease;
- (19) "typhus" means louse-borne typhus;
- (20) "valid certificate", when applied to vaccination, means a certificate conforming with the requirements and the model laid down in Schedules III, IV and V to these Rules. In the case of certificates of vaccination against cholera and smallpox issued in India, the approved stamp to be affixed thereon shall be such as has been approved by the Central Government and the stamp shall be affixed on the certificates by only those persons who are authorised, either by designation or by name, for this purpose by the Central Government. In the case of certificates of vaccination against yellow fever issued in India, the vaccinating centres shall be approved by the Central Government.

PART II—AIRCRAFT ARRIVING

General Provisions

3. (1) The Commander of an aircraft, which is on its way to India from any place outside India, shall send to the officer in charge of the airport, where he proposes to land in India, a health report stating—

- (a) whether any person on board the aircraft is suffering from any illness and, if so, what that illness is, or is suspected to be, and
 - (b) whether at any time during the voyage there has occurred on board any case, or suspected case, of a quarantinable or any other infectious disease, and if so what that case was.
- (2) The report referred to in sub-rule (1) shall be sent—
- (a) if the aircraft is not equipped with wireless, by means of a cablegram from the last place of landing before entering India, and
 - (b) if the aircraft is equipped with wireless, by means of a wireless message, when it is not less than two hours out from the airport in India, where it is proposed to land the aircraft.

3. The Health Officer of an airport may, if authorised by the general or special orders of the Central Government, grant pratique by radio to an aircraft when, on the basis of information contained in the health report received from it prior to its arrival, he is of the opinion that its arrival will not result in the introduction or spread of a quarantinable or any other infectious disease.

4. The Central Government may, by notification in the official Gazette direct that aircraft shall, on entering India from any place outside India, land only at such airport or airports as may be specified in the notification.

5. (1) If for any reasons beyond the control of the Commander, an aircraft land elsewhere than at an airport, or at an airport specified under rule 4, it shall proceed as soon as possible, without discharging any passenger, crew or cargo to an airport specified under rule 4 or, where no such airport is specified, to a conveniently situated airport.

(2) If it is impracticable for the aircraft to comply with the provisions of sub-rule (1), the Commander shall forthwith notify the Health Officer of the nearest airport and also the nearest Magistrate, Officer in charge of a Police Station or Government medical officer, who shall take such measures to prevent the spread of infection, in accordance with the provisions of these Rules, as he may consider necessary or expedient. The Commander shall prevent any cargo being removed from, or any passenger or member of the crew leaving the vicinity of, the aircraft except to such extent as may be necessary to conform to, or to facilitate the measures taken under this sub-rule. The Commander may take such emergency measures as may be necessary for the health and safety of passengers and crew. On arrival at the airport referred to in sub-rule (1) the Commander shall report the relevant facts to the Health Officer of that airport.

6. (1) The Commander of an aircraft coming from any place outside India or his authorised agent shall—

(a) arrange for all persons on an international voyage on board to complete a Personal Declaration of Origin and Health in the form shown in Schedule I to these Rules; and

(b) complete and deliver to the Health Officer of the airport a copy of that part of the Aircraft General Declaration which contains the health information specified in Schedule II to these Rules.

(2) The Health Officer shall have the right to demand if he considers it necessary, and on such a demand having been made it shall be incumbent on the Commander or his authorised agent to produce, the aircraft journey log book. The Commander or his authorised agent shall also supply any further information required by the Health Officer as to health conditions on board during the voyage.

7. When an infected or suspected aircraft coming from a place outside India, or a healthy aircraft coming from a yellow fever infected area arrives at an airport, the Health Officer may, until such time as the appropriate measures prescribed in the case of such aircraft have been taken, require that the passengers and crew of the aircraft shall not go beyond such limits within the airport as may be specified by him.

8. The Health Officer of an airport may whenever he considers it desirable, subject to medical examination inspect any aircraft and its passengers and crew on its arrival at the airport. The further sanitary measures which may be applied to the aircraft shall be determined by the conditions which existed on board during the voyage or which exist at the time of the medical examination, without prejudice to the measures which are permitted by these Rules to be applied to the aircraft if it arrives from an infected area.

Special Provisions relating to Quarantinable Diseases

A. Yellow Fever

9. (1) An aircraft shall be regarded as infected with yellow fever—

(i) if it has a case of yellow fever on board, or

(ii) if there has been on board a case of yellow fever and, subsequent to the occurrence of that case, all the measures specified in sub-rule (1) of rule 13 have not been taken to the satisfaction of the Health Officer before arriving in India.

(2) An aircraft shall be regarded as suspected of yellow fever infection if it has started from or alighted in an airport in a yellow fever infected area and has not been disinfected immediately before the departure from that airport under the control of the Health authority of the airport or in another airport subsequent to such starting or alighting and has not obtained a certificate of disinsectisation from such officer or body as may be approved from time to time by the Government of India for this purpose stating that the aircraft after leaving or alighting in the yellow fever infected area and before arriving in India has been disinfected in accordance with the procedure prescribed in Schedule VI to these Rules, or if live mosquitoes are found on board.

(3) Any other aircraft shall be regarded as healthy.

10. (1) Where an aircraft, having started from, or during the course of the voyage alighted in, a yellow fever infected area, is on its way to India, the report referred to in sub-rule (1) of rule 3 shall also state—

(a) the date of departure of the aircraft from the yellow fever infected area, and

(b) whether the aircraft has been disinfected immediately before or since leaving the yellow fever infected area and, if so, the place at which, and the authority by which, it was disinfected.

(2) Where an aircraft has on board any persons coming from a yellow fever infected area, the report referred to in sub-rule (1) of rule 3 shall also state the number of such persons, the dates of their respective departure from such area, and the dates on which each of such persons has been vaccinated against yellow fever.

11. No person shall bring into India an aircraft which has started from, or alighted in, an airport situated in a yellow fever infected area unless it has been disinfected immediately before departure from that airport under the control of the Health authority of that airport in accordance with the procedure prescribed in Schedule VI to these Rules.

12. Any aircraft which, having started from or alighted in an airport situated in a yellow fever infected area, attempts to enter India without having been disinfected immediately before departure from that airport under the control of the Health authority of the airport in accordance with the procedure prescribed in Schedule VI to these rules may be refused entry.

13. (1) On the arrival of an aircraft infected with yellow fever or suspected of yellow fever infection—

- (i) the aircraft and cargo shall be disinfected.
- (ii) all infected persons shall be disembarked and isolated for such period as the Health Officer may consider necessary,
- (iii) all persons on board shall be medically examined either before disembarkation or under such arrangements as may be made by the Health Officer to reduce to a minimum the risk of spread of infection, and
- (iv) any passenger or member of the crew who disembarks and is not in possession of a valid certificate of vaccination against yellow fever shall be isolated until his certificate becomes valid, or until a period of not more than nine days reckoned from the date of last possible exposure to infection has elapsed, whichever occurs first:

Provided that persons on an international voyage proceeding to an airport in a yellow fever respective area at which the means for securing segregation provided for in Article 34 of the International Sanitary Regulations do not yet exist shall be disembarked by the Health Officer and isolated for the period specified in clause (iv).

Explanation.—Yellow fever receptive area means an area in which yellow fever does not exist but where conditions would permit its development if introduced.

(2) The aircraft shall cease to be regarded as infected or suspected when the measures required by the Health Officer in accordance with sub-rule (1) of this rule have been effectively carried out, and it shall thereupon be given free pratique.

14. (1) On the arrival of a healthy aircraft coming from a yellow fever infected area—

- (i) the aircraft and cargo may be disinfected;

Provided that, when the aircraft on its voyage over the yellow fever infected areas has landed only at a sanitary airport which is not itself a yellow fever infected area, the aircraft may not be disinfected unless a person, other than a person in possession of valid certificate of vaccination against yellow fever from the surrounding yellow fever infected areas has boarded the aircraft and the aircraft reached India within a period during which such a person is likely to spread yellow fever infection;

- (ii) all persons on board shall be medically examined either before disembarkation or under such arrangements as may be made by the Health Officer to reduce to a minimum the risk of spread of infection; and

- (iii) any passenger or member of the crew who has come in transit through any airport situated in a yellow fever infected area and who is unable to produce a valid certificate of vaccination against yellow fever shall be isolated until his certificate becomes valid, or until a period of not more than nine days reckoned from the date of the last possible exposure to infection has elapsed, whichever occurs first;

Provided that, if the airport situated in the yellow fever infected area is a sanitary airport equipped with a direct transit area and if the Health Officer is satisfied that the passenger or member of the crew during the period of his entire stay in the airport remained within the direct transit area, the Health Officer may exempt such passenger or member of the crew from isolation.

(2) On the arrival of a healthy aircraft which, although not coming from a yellow fever infected area, has on board a person who has come from such an area and is unable to produce a valid certificate of vaccination against yellow fever the aircraft and cargo may be disinfected.

(3) Any person who has come from a yellow fever infected area and is unable to produce a valid certificate of vaccination against yellow fever shall be isolated until his certificate becomes valid, or until a period of not more than nine days reckoned from the date of last possible exposure to infection has elapsed, whichever occurs first. A person who boards an aircraft in a sanitary airport, which itself is not a yellow fever infected area, shall be treated as a person who has come from a yellow fever infected area unless he is able to prove to the satisfaction of the Health Officer that he has not come from such an area.

Explanation.—1. Sanitary airport referred to in the provisos to clauses (i) and (iii) of sub-rule (1) and in sub-rule (3) means an airport which is equipped in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 2 of Article 19 and paragraph 3 of Article 20 of the International Sanitary Regulations and which may be approved from time to time by the Central Government for this purpose.

2. A person shall be regarded as coming from a yellow fever infected area unless the Health Officer is satisfied, by reference to the Personal Declaration of Origin and Health, that he has not been in such an area within nine days of arrival in India.

15. All isolation prescribed by sub-rule (1) of rule 13 and by sub-rules (1) and (3) of rule 14 shall be carried out in such manner as to preclude the access of mosquitoes to the persons under isolation.

B. Plague

16. (1) An aircraft shall be regarded as infected with plague—

(i) if it has a case of human plague on board, or

(ii) if there has been a case of human plague on board and subsequent to the occurrence of that case all the measures prescribed in rule 17 have not been taken, or

(iii) if a plague infected rodent is found on board.

(2) Even when coming from a plague infected area or having on board a person coming from such an area, an aircraft shall be regarded as healthy if, on medical examination, the Health Officer is satisfied that conditions specified in sub-rule (1) of this rule do not exist.

17. (1) On the arrival of an aircraft, infected with plague—

(i) the aircraft and all persons on board shall be medically examined by the Health Officer;

(ii) all infected persons on board shall be disembarked and isolated for such period as the Health Officer may consider necessary;

(iii) suspects on board may be disinfected and, if necessary, placed under surveillance for a period of not more than six days reckoned from the date of arrival;

(iv) the Health Officer may disinsect and, if necessary, disinfect—

(a) any baggage of any infected person or suspect, and

(b) any other article such as used bedding or linen, and any part of the aircraft, which is considered to be contaminated;

(v) if a rodent which has died of plague is found on board the aircraft, the aircraft shall be deratted, if necessary in quarantine.

(vi) any unloading shall be carried out under the control of the Health Officer, who shall take all measures which in his opinion are necessary to prevent the infection of the staff engaged on this work and may, for that purpose, subject the staff to surveillance for a period not exceeding six days from the time they have ceased to work at the unloading of the aircraft.

(2) An aircraft shall cease to be regarded as infected when the measures required by the Health Officer in accordance with sub-rule (1) of this rule have been effectively carried out. The aircraft shall thereupon be given free pratique.

18. A healthy aircraft shall be given free pratique but, if it has come from a plague infected area, the Health Officer may place under surveillance any suspect, who disembarks, for a period of not more than six days reckoned from the date on which the aircraft left the plague infected area.

19. In exceptional circumstances of an epidemiological nature, when the Health Officer suspects the presence of rodents on board, he may derat the aircraft.

C. Cholera

20. (1) An aircraft shall be regarded as infected with cholera if it has a case of cholera on board.

(2) An aircraft shall be regarded as suspected of cholera infection if a case of cholera has occurred on board during the voyage but the case has previously been disembarked.

(3) Even when coming from a cholera infected area or having on board a person coming from a cholera infected area, an aircraft shall be regarded as healthy if, on medical examination, the Health Officer is satisfied that no case of cholera has occurred on board during the voyage.

21. (1) On the arrival of an aircraft infected with cholera—

(i) the aircraft and all persons on board shall be medically examined by the Health Officer;

(ii) all infected persons shall be disembarked and isolated for such period as the Health Officer may consider necessary;

(iii) other persons, who disembark, may be placed under isolation for period of not more than five days reckoned from the date of disembarkation provided that any person who produces a valid certificate of vaccination against cholera may be placed only under surveillance for a like period;

(iv) the Health Officer may disinfect—

(a) any baggage of any infected person or suspect, and

(b) any other article such as used bedding, or linen, and any part of the aircraft, which is considered to be contaminated;

(v) If, in the opinion of the Health Officer, any water carried on board is contaminated, he shall cause it to be emptied out after it has been disinfected and to be replaced, after disinfection of the containers, by a supply of wholesome drinking water;

(vi) the Health Officer may require human dejecta, waste water, waste matter and any matter which is considered to be contaminated to be disinfected before they are discharged from the aircraft or unloaded;

(vii) (a) the Health Officer may prohibit the unloading of, or may remove, any fish, shellfish, fruit or vegetables to be consumed uncooked, or beverages, unless such food or beverages are in sealed containers and he has no reason to believe that they are contaminated;

Provided that if any such food or beverage forms part of the cargo in a freight compartment of the aircraft only the Health Officer for the airport at which such food or beverage is to be unloaded may exercise the power to remove it.

Provided further that any such food or beverage shall be removed by the Health Officer if the Commander of the aircraft so desires.

(b) if any such food or beverage is removed, arrangements shall be made by the Health Officer for its safe disposal.

(viii) any unloading shall be carried out under the control of the Health Officer, who shall take all measures which, in his opinion, are necessary to prevent the infection of the staff engaged on this work, and may for that purpose subject the staff to surveillance for a period not exceeding five days from the time they ceased to work at the unloading of the aircraft.

(2) An aircraft shall cease to be regarded as infected when the measures required by the Health Officer in accordance with sub-rule (1) of this rule have been effectively carried out. The aircraft shall thereupon be given free pratique.

22. (A) On the arrival of an aircraft suspected of cholera infection—

(1) the aircraft and all persons on board shall be medically examined by the Health Officer; and

(2) (i) any person who disembarks and who within five days of arrival has been in a cholera infected area may,

(a) if he is in possession of a valid certificate of vaccination against cholera, be placed under surveillance for a period not exceeding five days reckoned from the time of the last exposure to infection;

(b) if he is not in possession of such a certificate, be placed in isolation for a like period;

(ii) any other passenger or member of the crew who disembarks may be placed under surveillance for a period not exceeding five days reckoned from the date of arrival.

(3) all or any of the measures specified in clauses (iv) to (viii) of sub-rule (A) of rule 21, not already taken, may be taken at the discretion of the Health Officer.

(B) An aircraft shall cease to be regarded as suspected when the measures required by the Health Officer in accordance with sub-rule (A) of this rule have been effectively carried out. The aircraft shall thereupon be given free pratique.

23. On arrival, a healthy aircraft shall be given free pratique but, if it has come from a cholera infected area, the measures specified in clause (vii) of sub-rule (1) of rule 21 and in sub-clause (1) of clause (2) of sub-rule (A) of rule 22 may be taken at the discretion of the Health Officer.

D. Small-pox

24. (1) An aircraft shall be regarded as infected with smallpox—

(i) if it has a case of smallpox on board, or

(ii) if a case of smallpox has occurred on board during the voyage.

(2) Any other aircraft shall be regarded as healthy even though there may be suspects on board, but any suspect on disembarking may be subjected to the measures provided for in rule 25.

25. (1) On the arrival of an aircraft infected with smallpox—

(i) the aircraft and all persons on board shall be medically examined by the Health Officer;

(ii) all infected persons shall be disembarked and isolated for such period as the Health Officer may consider necessary;

(iii) other persons who disembark and who in the opinion of the Health Officer are not sufficiently protected by vaccination or by a previous attack of smallpox,—

(a) if they are willing to be vaccinated or in the case of minors if their guardians or those in charge of them consent to their vaccination, may be subjected to vaccination free of charge, and also to isolation or surveillance for a period not exceeding fourteen days reckoned from the times of the last exposure to infection, and

(b) if they are not willing to be vaccinated, or in the case of minors if their guardians or those in charge of them do not consent to their vaccination, shall be subjected to isolation or surveillance for the aforesaid period;

(iv) the Health Officer shall disinfect—

(a) any baggage of any infected person, and

(b) any other baggage or article such as used bedding or linen, and any part of the aircraft, which is considered to be contaminated.

(2) An aircraft shall continue to be regarded as infected until every infected person has been removed and until the measures required by the health officer in accordance with sub-rule (1) of this rule have been effectively carried out. The aircraft shall thereupon be given free pratique.

26. On arrival, a healthy aircraft, even when it has come from a small-pox infected area, shall be given free pratique but the measures specified in clause (i) of sub-rule (1) of rule 25 shall be taken and the measures specified in clause (iii) of that sub-rule may be taken by the Health Officer.

(1) The Health Officer may require any person on an international voyage who does not show sufficient evidence of protection by a previous attack of small-pox to possess, on arrival, a certificate of vaccination against small-pox. Such person who cannot produce such a certificate may be vaccinated; if he fails to be vaccinated, he may be placed under surveillance for not more than fifteen days, reckoned from the date of his departure from the last territory before arrival.

(2) A person on an international voyage who during a period of fourteen days before his arrival has visited a small-pox infected area and who, in the opinion of the Health Officer, is not sufficiently protected by vaccination or by a previous attack of small-pox, may be required to be vaccinated, or may be

placed under surveillance, or may be vaccinated and then placed under surveillance; if he refuses to be vaccinated, he may be isolated. The period of surveillance or isolation shall not be more than fourteen days, reckoned from the date of his departure from the infected area.

Explanation.—For the purposes of clause (iii) of sub-rule (1) of rule 25 and sub-rule (2) of rule 27 a valid certificate of vaccination against small-pox shall be considered as evidence of sufficient protection.

B. Typhus and Relapsing Fever

28. On the arrival of an aircraft having on board a person who is suffering from or is believed to be infected with typhus or relapsing fever—

(1) the aircraft and all persons on board shall be medically examined by the Health Officer;

(2) all infected persons shall be disembarked and isolated for such period as the Health Officer may consider necessary, and disinfected;

(3) any suspect may be disinfected; and

(4) the accommodation occupied by the infected person and by any suspect, together with the clothes they are wearing, their baggage and any other article which in the opinion of the Health Officer is likely to spread typhus or relapsing fever may be disinfected and, if necessary, disinfected.

29. A person on an international voyage, who has left a typhus infected area within the previous fourteen days or a relapsing fever infected area within the previous eight days, may, if the Health Officer considers it necessary, be disinfected and put under surveillance for a period of not more than fourteen days in the case of typhus and not more than eight days in the case of relapsing fever, reckoned from the date of disinfecting. The clothes which such person is wearing, his baggage and any other article which in the opinion of the Health Officer is likely to spread typhus or relapsing fever may be disinfected and, if necessary, disinfected.

Special provisions relating to other infectious diseases

30. (1) An aircraft shall be regarded as infected with an infectious disease other than quarantinable diseases—

(i) if it has a case of any such infectious disease on board, or

(ii) if there has been a case of any such infectious disease on board and subsequent to the occurrence of that case all the measures prescribed in rule 31 of these Rules have not been taken.

(2) An aircraft shall be regarded as suspected of infection from an infectious disease other than quarantinable diseases if it has on board any person who within the incubation period in respect of such infectious disease has been in contact with a case of that disease or has been otherwise exposed to infection from that disease.

31. On the arrival of an aircraft infected with an infectious disease other than quarantinable diseases—

(1) the aircraft and all persons on board shall be medically examined by the Health Officer;

(2) any infected person—

(i) who, not being a direct transit passenger, disembarks or

(ii) who, being a direct transit passenger, leaves the airport otherwise than in the manner prescribed in rule 38

may be isolated for such period as the Health Officer may consider necessary;

(3) persons who have been exposed to infection may, if they disembark, placed under surveillance for a period not exceeding the incubation period of infectious disease to which they have been exposed, such period being reckoned from the time of the last exposure to infection;

(4) any parts of the aircraft and any goods or personal effects on board which in the opinion of the Health Officer, are contaminated may be disinfected.

32. On the arrival of an aircraft suspected of infection from an infectious disease—

(1) the measures specified in sub-rule (1) of rule 31 shall be taken; and

(2) the measures specified in sub-rules (3) and (4) of rule 31 and not already taken may be taken at the discretion of the Health Officer.

33. Except in case of an emergency constituting a grave danger to public health, an aircraft shall not on account of an infectious disease other than quarantinable disease be prevented by the Health Officer of an airport from discharging or loading cargo or stores, or taking on fuel or water.

PART III—AIRCRAFT DEPARTING

General

34. The provisions of this Part shall apply to all aircraft leaving India on an international voyage.

35. The Health Officer for an airport shall medically examine all persons before their departure on an international voyage. The time and place of this examination shall be arranged to take into account the customs examination and other formalities, so as to facilitate their departure and to avoid delay.

36. (1) The Health Officer shall prohibit the embarkation on any aircraft of—

(a) any person showing symptoms of any quarantinable disease, and

(b) any person whom the Health Officer considers likely to transmit infection because of his close contact with a person showing symptoms of a quarantinable disease:

Provided that nothing in this sub-rule shall apply when a person suffering from a quarantinable disease is to be transported in an aircraft specially adapted or allocated for the purpose.

Provided further that a person on an international voyage who on arrival is placed under surveillance may be allowed to continue his voyage, in which case the Health Officer shall record this fact in the Aircraft General Declaration.

(2) The Health Officer shall take all practicable measures to prevent the introduction on board an aircraft of possible agents of infection or vectors of a quarantinable disease.

37. Subject to the special provisions relating to yellow fever prescribed in Part II of these Rules, passengers and crew from a healthy aircraft who are in transit through India and who remain in the direct transit area of an airport or, if the airport is not yet provided with such an area, who submit to the measures for segregation prescribed by the Health Officer in order to prevent the spread of disease, shall not be subjected to any sanitary measure other than medical examination. If such persons are obliged to leave the airport at which they disembark solely in order to continue their voyage from another airport in the vicinity of the first airport, no such measure shall be applied to them if the transfer is made under the control of the Health Officer concerned.

38. Where there is an epidemic of pulmonary plague in an airport, every suspect shall before departure on an international voyage be placed in isolation for a period of six days reckoned from the date of the last exposure to infection.

39. When typhus or relapsing fever exists in an airport, a person on an international voyage whom the Health Officer considers is liable to spread typhus or relapsing fever, shall be disinsected. The clothes which such person is wearing, his baggage, and any other article likely to spread typhus or relapsing fever shall be disinsected and, if necessary, disinfected.

Special Rules relating to Pilgrim Aircraft

40. No person shall be permitted by the Health Officer to embark on an aircraft with a view to proceeding by air to the Hedjaz unless such person produces valid certificates of vaccination against cholera and smallpox.

PART IV—SPECIAL PROVISIONS RELATING TO THE CARRIAGE OF DEAD BODIES AND CREMATED REMAINS

41. No person shall bring into India any dead body or human remains of persons who may have died of yellow fever, plague, anthrax, glanders or such other diseases as may be notified by the Central Government for this purpose:

Provided that nothing in this rule shall apply to properly cremated ashes of dead bodies or human remains.

42. The dead body or human remains of a person who may have died of a disease other than those specified in rule 41 may be brought into India subject to the provisions of rules 43 to 47.

43. The consignee as well as the air transport service shall give to the Health Officer of the airport of arrival advance intimation, of at least 48 hours, of the importation of the dead body or human remains or ashes of cremated bodies.

44. Applications to bring dead bodies or human remains or ashes of cremated bodies to India shall be made to the Indian Diplomatic representatives in countries where such representatives are functioning or, where there is no such representative, to the Health Officer of the airport at which the dead body is to be landed.

45. (1) If the dead body or human remains have been properly cremated, the cremated ashes shall be placed in an urn or casket having an outer packing of suitable material.

(2) In the case of uncremated remains, the following procedure shall be adopted:—

- (a) A corpse which has not been buried should be enclosed in a shell of zinc or other equally suitable metal with all joints so soldered as to seal them hermetically and prevent the escape of noxious gases or fluids. The shell should be enclosed in a stoutly built teak or other hard wood coffin and the coffin should be enclosed in a zinc or tin-lined wooden packing case filled with saw-dust impregnated with carbolic powder.
- (b) Where a coffin has been exhumed and proves on examination to be intact, sound and free from offensive odour, it should be enclosed in a hermetically sealed zinc or tin-lined wooden packing case filled with saw-dust impregnated with carbolic powder.
- (c) Where a coffin has been exhumed and is not intact, sound and free from odour, its contents should be dealt with in accordance with the requirements of clause (a) above.

46. A certificate issued by a responsible municipal or governmental authority of the country from where the package containing the dead body, or human remains or ashes of cremated bodies, as the case may be, is imported and endorsed by the Indian Diplomatic Representative, if any, in that country, shall accompany the package. The certificate shall give the full name of the deceased, his age at the time of death and the place, date and cause of death and shall indicate that the package conforms to and has been sealed in accordance with the specifications prescribed in rule 45.

47. The package containing the dead body or human remains or ashes of cremated bodies shall not be opened during its transit and shall be in a sound sealed condition at the time of arrival. It shall not be removed from the precincts of the airport until the Health Officer has permitted its removal. After the Health Officer has accorded this permission, the consignee shall remove and dispose of the package in accordance with the general or special instructions which may be issued by the local authorities, Governmental and/or municipal, in this behalf.

48. For the transmission of a dead body or human remains and ashes of cremated bodies from India to any place outside India, the prior written permission of the competent authority of the country of destination as also of the District Magistrate for the place of death shall be obtained. The requirements laid down by the country of destination with regard to the import of dead bodies, human remains or ashes of cremated bodies into its territory shall be complied with by the consignor. In case no such conditions have been prescribed, the provisions of rule 45 shall be complied with and the package shall bear an inscription to the effect that it contains infected material and should be handled with care.

49. Subject to the provision of rule 41, a package containing a dead body or human remains or ashes of cremated remains, which is in transit through India, shall not be subjected to any restrictions if it has been packed and sealed in the manner prescribed in rule 45 or in a manner which, in the opinion of the Health Officer, is considered to be equally satisfactory.

PART V—MISCELLANEOUS

50. The sanitary measures permitted by these Rules are the maximum measures applicable to international traffic.

51. Sanitary measures and health formalities shall be initiated forthwith, completed without delay, and applied without discrimination.

52. Any sanitary measure, other than medical examination, which has been applied to an aircraft at a previous airport shall not be repeated unless—

- (a) after the departure of the aircraft from the airport where the measures were applied, an incident of epidemiological significance calling for a further application of any such measure has occurred either in that airport or on board the aircraft; or
- (b) the Health Officer has reason to believe that the individual measure so applied was not substantially effective.

53. The Commander of an aircraft coming from place outside India and proceeding to a place outside India may, if he so desires, notify the Health Officer of the airport in India, where the aircraft first arrives, that he does not wish to submit to any of the provisions, except the special provisions relating to yellow fever prescribed in Part II of these Rules; and the aircraft shall thereupon be at liberty to continue its voyage, without such submission, provided that it shall not during its voyage land anywhere else in India except for the purpose of taking on fuel, water and stores in quarantine.

54. The Health Officer shall, when so requested, issue free of charge to the Commander of an aircraft a certificate specifying the measures applied to the aircraft, the parts thereof treated, the methods employed and reasons why the measures have been applied. This information shall, on request, be entered in the Aircraft General Declaration.

55. The Health Officer shall, when so requested, issue free of charge—

- (a) to any traveller a certificate specifying the date of his arrival or departure and the measures applied to him and his baggage;
- (b) to the consignor, the consignee, and the carrier, or their respective agents, a certificate specifying the measures applied to any goods.

56. Where any person is required under these Rules to be disembarked and isolated for any period, the Health Officer may remove, or cause to be removed, that person to a hospital or other place approved by the Health Officer and detain him therein for that period. Persons who are under isolation for a disease other than yellow fever may, however, in exceptional circumstances at the discretion of the Health Officer, be allowed to continue their voyage before the expiry of the isolation period.

57. (1) Whenever surveillance is required or permitted by these Rules, isolation shall not be substituted for surveillance unless the Health Officer of the airport where the suspect arrives or any other health authority to whom he is required to report during the period of surveillance considers the risk of transmission of the infection by the suspect to be exceptionally serious.

(2) Apart from the provisions relating to quarantinable diseases in Part II of these Rules, the Health Officer may place under surveillance by suspect on an international voyage arriving from an infected area. Such surveillance may be continued until the end of the appropriate period of incubation specified in rule 2(15).

58. A person under surveillance shall not be isolated and shall be permitted to move about freely. The Health Officer may require such a person to report to him, if necessary, at specified intervals during the period of surveillance. The Health Officer may also subject such a person to medical investigation and make any enquiries which are necessary for ascertaining his state of health.

59. When the person under surveillance departs for another place, he shall inform the Health Officer who shall immediately inform the health authority for the place to which the person is proceeding. On arrival the person shall report to that health authority who may apply the measures provided for in rule 58.

60. Every person shall comply with all directions lawfully given and all conditions lawfully imposed by the Health Officer in pursuance of these Rules and shall give that Officer all reasonable facilities for the discharge of any duty imposed on him by these Rules.

61. The Health Officer, may, whenever he considers it desirable, refuse entry into the airport to any person, other than a person proceeding on an international voyage, or remove from the premises of the airport any person who, in his opinion, is likely to spread any quarantinable or other infectious disease.

62. (1) Disinfection, disinsecting, deratting and other sanitary operations shall be so carried out as—

- (a) not to cause undue discomfort to any person or injury to his health;
- (b) not to produce any deleterious effect on the structure of an aircraft or on its operating equipment;
- (c) to avoid all risk of fire.

(2) In carrying out such operations on goods, baggage and other articles, every precaution shall be taken to avoid any damage.

63. (1) Goods shall be submitted to sanitary measures provided for in these Rules only when the Health Officer has reason to believe that they may have become contaminated by the infection of a quarantinable disease or may serve as a vehicle for the spread of any such disease.

(2) Apart from the measures provided for in special provisions relating to cholera, goods, other than live animals, in transit without transhipment shall not be subjected to any sanitary measures or detained at any airport.

64. Except in the case of an infected person or suspect, baggage may be disinfected or disinfected only in the case of a person carrying infective material or insect vectors of a quarantinable disease.

65. (1) Mail, newspapers, books, and other printed matter shall not be subject to any sanitary measure.

- (2) Postal parcels may be subjected to sanitary measures only if they contain—
- (a) any of the foods referred to in sub-rule (7) of rule 21 of these Rules, which the Health Officer has reason to believe comes from a cholera infected area; or
 - (b) linen, wearing apparel, or bedding, which has been used or soiled and to which the provisions of Part II and III of these Rules are applicable.

66. No sanitary document, other than those provided for in these Rules, shall be required by the Health Officer.

67. (1) No charge shall be made by the Health Officer of an airport for—

- (a) any medical examination provided for in these Rules or any supplementary examination, bacteriological or otherwise which may be required to ascertain the state of health of the person examined;
- (b) any vaccination of a person on arrival and any certificate thereof.

(2) Charges for applying the measures provided for in these Rules, other than the measures referred to in sub-rule (1) of this rule, shall conform with the tariff for such charges as may be fixed from time to time by the Central Government. These charges shall be moderate and not exceed the actual cost of the service rendered, and they shall be levied without distinction as to the nationality, domicile or residence of the person concerned or as to the nationality, flag, registry or ownership of the aircraft. In particular there shall be no distinction made between national and foreign persons and aircraft.

(3) The tariff, and any amendment thereto, shall be published in the official Gazette at least ten days in advance of the levy thereunder.

(4) If any person or member of the crew refuses or fails to pay any charges due from him, then, without prejudice to any proceedings that may be taken against him, such charges shall be recoverable from the owner of the aircraft on which such person or member of the crew arrives.

68. The Commander of an aircraft shall, during the stay of the aircraft in an airport, take such precautions as the Health Officer may specify in order to prevent rodents gaining access to the aircraft.

69. A vaccination document issued by the Armed Forces to an active member of the Armed Forces shall be accepted in lieu of an international certificate in the form shown in Schedules III, IV or V if—

- (a) it embodies medical information substantially the same as that required by such form; and
- (b) it contains a statement in English or in French recording the nature and date of the vaccination and to the effect that it is issued in accordance with Article 99 of the International Sanitary Regulations.

PART VI—OFFENCES AND PENALTIES

70. No person shall throw or let fall from any aircraft any matter capable of producing an outbreak of a quarantinable or an infectious or any other epidemic disease.

71. Whoever contravenes any provision of these Rules, or disobeys, or fails to comply with, any order given in pursuance of these Rules, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees or with both.

SCHEDULE I

(See rule 6)

*Personal Declaration of Origin and Health (For Passengers on aircraft)**Port of arrival:*

1. Name in full
2. Nationality
3. Passport number
4. Permanent (home) address:
5. Precise address to which immediately proceeding
6. State where you spent the nine days prior to arrival in India

Last day.

- 2 days ago.
- 3 days ago.
- 4 days ago.
- 5 days ago.
- 6 days ago.
- 7 days ago.
- 8 days ago.
- 9 days ago.

7. I am in possession of a certificate of vaccination against Yellow fever.
8. I declare that I have had no illness within the past nine days except as follows:
I declare that the information given above is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Signature

Date

SCHEDULE II

(See rule 6)

HEALTH PART OF THE AIRCRAFT GENERAL DECLARATION to include information on:

- (a) Illness suspected of being of an infectious nature which has occurred on board during the flight.
- (b) Any other condition on board which may lead to the spread of disease.
- (c) Details of each disinsecting or sanitary treatment (place, date, time, method) during the flight. If no disinsecting has been carried out during the flight give details of most recent disinsecting on land.

SCHEDULE III

[See rules 2(20), 13 and 14]

INTERNATIONAL CERTIFICATE OF VACCINATION OR REVACCINATION
AGAINST YELLOW FEVERCERTIFICAT INTERNATIONAL DE VACCINATION OU DE REVACCINATION
CONTRE LA PIÈVRE JAUNE

This is to certify that { date of birth { sex {
 Je soussigné(e) certifie que né(e) le sexe {
 whose signature follows {
 dont la signature suit {

has on the date indicated been vaccinated or revaccinated against yellow fever.

■ été vacciné(e) ou revacciné(e) contre la fièvre jaune à la date indiquée.

Date	Signature and professional status of vaccinator Signature et qualité professionnelle du vaccinateur	Origin and batch no. of vaccine Origine du vaccin employé et numéro du lot	Official stamp of vaccinating centre Cachet officiel du centre de vaccination
I			I 2

15		15	16
16			

The validity of this certificate shall extend for a period of six months, beginning six days after the first injection of the vaccine or, in the event of a revaccination within such period of six months, on the date of that revaccination.

Notwithstanding the above provisions, in the case of a pilgrim, this certificate shall indicate that two injections have been given at an interval of seven days and its validity shall commence from the date of the second injection.

The approved stamp mentioned above must be in a form prescribed by the health administration of the territory in which the vaccination is performed.

Any amendment of this certificate, or erasure, or failure to complete any part of it, may render it invalid.

La validité de ce certificat couvre une période de six mois commençant six jours après la première injection du vaccin ou, dans le cas d'une revaccination au cours de cette période de six mois, le jour de cette revaccination.

Nonobstant les dispositions ci-dessus, dans le cas d'un pèlerin, le présent certificat doit faire mention de deux injections pratiquées à sept jours d'intervalle et sa validité commence le jour de la seconde injection.

Le cachet d'authentification doit être conforme au modèle prescrit par l'administration sanitaire du territoire où la vaccination est effectuée.

Toute correction ou rature sur le certificat ou l'omission d'une quelconque des mentions qu'il comporte peut affecter sa validité.

SCHEDULE IV

[See rules 2(20), 21 and 22]

INTERNATIONAL CERTIFICATE OF VACCINATION OR REVACCINATION
AGAINST CHOLERACERTIFICAT INTERNATIONAL DE VACCINATION OU DE REVACCINATION
CONTRE LE CHOLERA

This is to certify that { date of birth { sex {
 Je soussigné(e) certifie que né(e) le scxe {

whose signature follows {
 dont la signature suit {

has on the date indicated been vaccinated or revaccinated against cholera.
 a été vacciné(e) ou revacciné(e) contre le choléra à la date indiquée.

Date	Signature and professional status of vaccinator Signature et qualité professionnelle du vaccinateur	Approved stamp Cachet d'authentification	
1		1	2
2			
3		3	4
4			
5		5	6
*			
6			
7		7	8
8			

SCHEDULE V

[See rules 2(20) and 27]

INTERNATIONAL CERTIFICATE OF VACCINATION OR REVACCINATION
AGAINST SMALLPOXCERTIFICAT INTERNATIONAL DE VACCINATION OU DE REVACCINATION
CONTRE LA VARIOLE

This is to certify that Je soussigné(e) certifie que { date of birth { né(e) le sex { sexe {

whose signature follows dont la signature suit {

has on the date indicated been vaccinated or revaccinated against smallpox.

a été vacciné(e) ou revacciné(e) contre la variole à la date indiquée.

Date	Signature and professional status of vaccinator Signature et qualité professionnelle du vaccinateur	Approved stamp Cachet d'authentification	State whether primary vaccination or revaccination ; if primary, whether successful Indiquer s'il s'agit d'une primovaccination ou de revaccination ; en cas de primovaccination, préciser s'il y a eu prise
1		I	2
2			
3		3	4

SCHEDULE VI

[See rule 9(2)]

Procedure for disinsectisation of Aircraft

The interior of the aircraft (inclusive of all places likely to harbour mosquitoes such as cockpits, freight compartments, cabins) shall be sprayed with a pyrethrums-DDT aerosol containing not less than 0·4 per cent. pyrethrums and 3 per cent. DDT, or a pyrethrum aerosol only, without DDT, containing not less than 0·4 per cent. pyrethrums applied from an aerosol dispenser at a rate of not less than 15 seconds per 1,000 cubic feet of free air space; the stopcock in the case of an aerosol dispenser other than the Westinghouse type being kept open not less than half a turn during the operation and in the Westinghouse type the cap being removed completely. All openings into the aircraft shall be kept tightly closed during the spraying and for a period of not less than three minutes thereafter.

[No. F.16-1/54-PH.]

A. V. VENKATASUBBAN, Under Secy.

MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT

(Transport Wing)

PORTS

New Delhi, the 20th April 1954

S.R.O. 1291.—In pursuance of the provisions of clause (3) of section 3 of the Indian Ports Act, 1908 (XV of 1908), the Central Government hereby authorises Shri Ismail Ishaq Lambay, Chief Officer of the Scindia Steam Navigation Company's coasting steamers, as a special pilot to pilot vessels in the Port of Bombay, subject to the restrictions laid down in Part XII of the Bombay Port Trust Pilotage By-Laws.

[No. 8-PI(88)/54.]

K. NARAYANAN, Under Secy.

MINISTRY OF CMMUNICATIONS

(Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department)

New Delhi, the 19th April 1954

S.R.O. 1292.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 8 of the Telegraph Wires (Unlawful Possession) Act, 1950 (LXXIV of 1950) the Central Government hereby makes the following rules, namely:—

1. Short Title.—These Rules may be called the Telegraph Wires (Permission for Sale and Purchase) Rules, 1954.

2. Definitions.—In these Rules—

- (a) “Department” means the Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department;
- (b) “the authority” means the authority referred to in rule 3.

3. Authority to grant permission for sale or purchase of telegraph wires.—(1) Each of the officers of the Department specified in Appendix A of these Rules shall be the authority to grant permission for the sale or purchase of telegraph wires.

(2) Every such permission shall be in writing and shall be in the form given in Appendix B of these Rules.

4. Authority to be satisfied about the lawful possession of telegraph wires.—No permission for the sale or purchase of any telegraph wires shall be granted unless the authority is satisfied that such telegraph wires came into the seller's possession lawfully.

APPENDIX ‘A’

[See rule 3(1)]

List of Officers authorised to grant permission for sale or purchase of Telegraph Wires

1. Chief Controller of Telegraph Stores, Calcutta.
2. Controller of Telegraph Stores, Calcutta.
3. Controller of Telegraph Stores, Jabalpur.
4. Controller of Telegraph Stores, Bombay.
5. Controller of Telegraph Stores, Madras.
6. Divisional Engineer, Telegraphs, Calcutta (West) Division, Calcutta.
7. Divisional Engineer, Telegraphs, Calcutta (City) Division, Calcutta.
8. Divisional Engineer, Telegraphs, Patna Division, Patna.
9. Divisional Engineer, Telegraphs, Ranchi Division, Ranchi.
10. Divisional Engineer, Telegraphs, Shillong Division, Shillong.
11. Divisional Engineer, Telegraphs, Ahmedabad Division, Ahmedabad.
12. Divisional Engineer, Telegraphs, Bombay Division, Bombay.
13. Divisional Engineer, Telegraphs, Poona Division, Poona.
14. Divisional Engineer, Telegraphs, Rajkot Division, Rajkot.

15. Divisional Engineer, Telegraphs, Ajmer Division, Ajmer.
16. Divisional Engineer, Telegraphs, Indore Division, Indore.
17. Divisional Engineer, Telegraphs, Nagpur Division, Nagpur.
18. Divisional Engineer, Telegraphs, Jabalpur Division, Jabalpur.
19. Divisional Engineer, Telegraphs, Ambala Division, Ambala Cantt.
20. Divisional Engineer, Telegraphs, Jullundur Division, Jullundur.
21. Divisional Engineer, Telegraphs, Bangalore Division, Bangalore.
22. Divisional Engineer, Telegraphs, Madras Division, Madras.
23. Divisional Engineer, Telegraphs, Hyderabad Division, Hyderabad.
24. Divisional Engineer, Telegraphs, Tiruchirapalli Division, Tiruchirapalli.
25. Divisional Engineer, Telegraphs, Trivandrum Division, Trivandrum.
26. Divisional Engineer, Telegraphs, Vishakapatnam Division, Vishakapatnam.
27. Divisional Engineer, Telegraphs, Agra Division, Agra.
28. Divisional Engineer, Telegraphs, Kanpur Division, Kanpur.
29. Divisional Engineer, Telegraphs, Lucknow Division, Lucknow.
30. Divisional Engineer, Telephones, Lucknow.
31. Divisional Engineer, Telephones, New Delhi.
32. Sub-Divisional Officer, Telegraphs, Cuttack Sub-Division, Cuttack.
33. Sub-Divisional Officer, Telegraphs, Kurnool Sub-Division, Kurnool.
34. Sub-Divisional Officer, Telephones, Jaipur Sub-Division, Jaipur.

APPENDIX 'B'

[See rule 3(2)]

Form of Permission

Under Section 4A of Telegraph Wires (Unlawful Possession) Act, 1950 (LXXXIV of 1950), read with rule 3 of the Telegraph Wires (permission for and purchase) Rules, 1954, I Shri (Designation) do hereby permit Shri of (full address) to sell/purchase pounds of telegraph wires (gauge) pounds per mile to/from Shri of (full address)

Station.....

Dated

Signature.....

Designation.....

NOTE:—The permission to purchase has been granted on the definite understanding that the purchaser will use the telegraph wires for his own bona fide purpose and shall on no account sell the telegraph wires, as they are, to any other party or parties, without further permission in writing of the authority.

[No. NM.5-14/52.]

S.R.O. 1293.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 7 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 (XIII of 1885) and by section 10 of the Indian Wireless Telegraphy Act, 1933 (XVI of 1933), the Central Government hereby makes the following rules, namely:—

1. These rules may be called the Commercial Broadcast Receiver Licences for Dealers Rules, 1954.
2. A dealer in complete wireless sets whether such dealer is a wholesaler or retailer or partly wholesaler and partly a retailer or a dealer who undertakes repairs or servicing of such complete wireless sets at his own business premises shall, subject to any procedure which may from time to time, be laid down in this behalf by the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs, be required to take a licence under the Indian Wireless Telegraphy (Possession) Rules, 1933, and a commercial broadcast receiver licence under rule 4 of the rules for the licensing of wireless receiving apparatus made under section 7 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 (XIII of 1885).

3. The provisions of rule I shall be in addition to the other rules made under the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885, or under the Indian Wireless Telegraphy Act, 1933.

[No. WT.9-26/53.]

V. M. BHIDE, Dy. Secy.

MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS

(Railway Board)

New Delhi, the 19th April 1954

S.R.O. 1294.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the proviso to article 309 of the Constitution of India, the President hereby makes the following rules, namely:—

1. (1) These rules may be called the Railway Services (Safeguarding of National Security) Rules, 1954.

(2) The Railway Services (Safeguarding of National Security) Rules, 1949, are hereby cancelled.

(3) These rules apply to:—

- (i) railway servants as defined in section 3 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890;
- (ii) persons holding posts in the Railway Board who are subject to the Railway Services (Classification, Control and Appeal) Rules; and
- (iii) other persons holding posts under the administrative control of the Railway Board or of the Financial Commissioner of Railways.

2. In these rules,—

(a) “Member of the Railway Service” means any person to whom these rules apply;

(b) “Head of a Department” means any authority who is the Head of a Department for the purposes of the Railway Supplementary Rules; and

(c) “the competent authority” means—

- (i) in relation to a Member of the Railway Service appointed by the Head of a Department or by an authority subordinate to the Head of a Department, the Head of the Department; and
- (ii) in relation to any other Member of the Railway Service, the President.

3. Where the President is of opinion that a Member of the Railway Service is engaged in or is reasonably suspected to be engaged in subversive activities or is associated with others in subversive activities and that his retention in the public service is on that account prejudicial to national security, the President may make an order compulsorily retiring such a person from service or terminating his services after he has been given due notice or pay in lieu of such notice in accordance with the terms of agreement of his service or under Rule 148 of the Indian Railway Estt. Code, Volume I.

4. Before an order under rule 3 is made—

(a) the competent authority shall, by notice in writing, inform the Member of the Railway Service of the action proposed to be taken in regard to him and give him an opportunity to make to the President, within such period as may be specified in the notice, representation in writing against that action; and

(b) the President shall take into consideration the representation, if any, so made by him.

5. Where action under these Rules is proposed to be taken in regard to a Member of the Railway Service, the competent authority shall place him under suspension;

Provided that if the Member of the Railway Service so wishes, the competent authority shall, before placing him under suspension, permit him to proceed on such leave as may then be admissible to him.

6. Nothing contained in the Rules in Chapter XVII of the Indian Railway Establishment Code, Volume I, shall apply to, or in respect of, any action taken or proposed to be taken under these rules.

7. It shall not be necessary for the President to consult the Union Public Service Commission in respect of any order passed under these rules.

8. Any person compulsorily retired from service or whose service is terminated under rule 3 shall be entitled to such compensation, pension, gratuity and/or provident fund benefits as would have been admissible to him under the rules applicable to his service or post on the date of such retirement or termination of service if he had been discharged from service due to the abolition of his post without any alternative suitable employment being provided.

[No. E53RG6-9.]

P. N. SAXENA, Dir. Establishment.

REGISTRAR JOINT STOCK COMPANIES

Kakinada, the 29th March 1954

In the matter of Indian Companies Act, 1913 and the Sri Konaseema Transport Ltd.

NOTICE PURSUANT TO SECTION 247(3)

S.R.O. 1295.—Whereas communications addressed to the Sri Konaseema Transport Limited at its registered office remain unanswered;

And whereas it appears accordingly that the Sri Konaseema Transport Limited is not carrying business or is not in operation.

Notice is hereby given pursuant to section 247(2) of the Indian Companies Act 1913, that, unless cause is shown to the contrary before the expiration of three months from the date of this notice, the name of the said company will be struck off the register and the said company will be dissolved.

In the matter of Indian Companies Act, 1913 and the Tuni Dayalbagh Stores Ltd.

NOTICE PURSUANT TO SECTION 247(3)

S.R.O. 1296.—Whereas communications addressed to the Tuni Dayalbagh Stores Limited at its registered office remain unanswered;

And whereas it appears accordingly that the Tuni Dayalbagh Stores Limited is not carrying business or is not in operation.

Notice is hereby given pursuant to section 247(2) of the Indian Companies Act 1913, that, unless cause is shown to the contrary before the expiration of three months from the date of this notice, the name of the said company will be struck off the register and the said company will be dissolved.

In the matter of Indian Companies Act, 1913 and the Peddapuram Dayalbagh Stores Ltd.

NOTICE PURSUANT TO SECTION 247(3)

S.R.O. 1297.—Whereas communications addressed to the Peddapuram Dayalbagh Stores Limited at its registered office remain unanswered;

And whereas it appears accordingly that the Peddapuram Dayalbagh Stores Limited is not carrying business or is not in operation.

Notice is hereby given pursuant to section 247(2) of the Indian Companies Act 1913, that, unless cause is shown to the contrary before the expiration of three months from the date of this notice, the name of the said company will be struck off the register and the said company will be dissolved.

Y. NARAYANA MURTY, Asstt. Registrar,
Joint Stock Companies, Kakinada.

Shillong, the 29th March 1954

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act, 1913 (VII of 1913) and in the matter of the Hindusthan Tea & Fishery Ltd.

S.R.O. 1298.—Notice is hereby given that the name of the Hindusthan Tea & Fishery Ltd., of Karimganj, has this day been struck off the register and that the company is dissolved.

Sd. N. N. CHAKRAVARTY.
Registrar of Companies, Assam.

Shillong, the 7th April 1954

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act, 1913 (VII of 1913) and in the matter of the Chamber of Goalpara Timber Traders, Sapatgram

S.R.O. 1299.—Notice is hereby given that the name of the Chamber of Goalpara Timber Traders, Sapatgram, has this day been struck off the register and that the company is dissolved.

Shillong, the 8th April 1954

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act, 1913 and the Botad Industries Ltd.

S.R.O. 1300.—Notice is hereby given that the name of the Choudhury & Co. Ltd., of Shillong, has this day been struck off the register and that the company is dissolved.

Sd. P. BORA,
Asstt. Registrar of Joint Stock Companies,
Assam..

Shillong, the 10th April 1954

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act, 1913 and in the matter of the Arts Producers Ltd. of Tezpur, Assam

S.R.O. 1301.—Notice is hereby given pursuant to section 247(3) of the Indian Companies Act, 1913 that at the expiration of three months from this date, the name of the Art Producers Ltd., P.O. Tezpur, Assam, be struck off the register of companies and the company will be dissolved on the ground that it is not carrying on any business and is not in operation.

Sd. N. N. CHAKRAVARTY.
Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, Assam..

Rajkot, the 2nd April, 1954

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act, 1913 and the Botad Industries Ltd.

PURSUANT TO SECTION 247(5)

S.R.O. 1302.—With reference to the notice, dated 19th November 1953 published in the Saurashtra Government Gazette the above company not having shown cause to the contrary within the time fixed the name of the company has under section 247(5) of the Indian Companies Act 1913, been struck off the register.

[No. RC/111/48.]

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act, 1913 and the Bharat Prakashan Mandir Ltd.

PURSUANT TO SECTION 247(3)

S.R.O. 1303.—With reference to the notice, dated 19th November 1953 published in the Saurashtra Government Gazette the above company not having shown cause to the contrary within the time fixed, the name of the company has under section 247(5) of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, been struck off the register.

[No. RC/111/48.]

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act, VII of 1913 and the Kalawad Electric Supply Co., Ltd.

PURSUANT TO SECTION 247(3)

S.R.O. 1304.—With reference to the notice dated 19th November 1953 published in the Saurashtra Government Gazette the above company not having shown cause to the contrary within the time fixed, the name of the company has under Section 247(5) of the Indian Companies Act 1913, been struck off the register.

[No. RC/111/48.]

Rajkot, the 9th April 1954

In the matter of Indian Companies Act, 1913, and in the matter of Shri Gambhir-sinhji Electric Power House, Ltd.

SECTION 247(3)

S.R.O. 1305.—Whereas communications addressed to Shri Gambhir-sinhji Electric Power House Limited at its registered office at Gogo Gate, Bhavnagar are returned undelivered by post office;

And whereas it appears accordingly that Shri Gambhir-sinhji Electric Power House Limited, is not carrying on business or is not in operation.

Notice is hereby given pursuant to Section 247(3) of the Indian Companies Act, 1913 that unless cause is shown to the contrary before the expiration of three months from the date of this notice, the name of the aforesaid company will be struck off the register and the said company will be dissolved.

[No. RC/111/48.]

V. V. BAXI,

Registrar of Companies, State of Saurashtra, Rajkot.

Ajmer, the 3rd April 1954

In the matter of the Mahalaxmi-pati Managing Agency Ltd., Ajmer

UNDER SECTION 247(5) OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT

S.R.O. 1306.—Whereas the above mentioned company have not shown cause to the contrary in reply to the notice issued in pursuance of section 247(3) of the Indian Companies Act, 1913 and published at p. 666 in the *Gazette of India*, Part III, Section 3, dated the 12th December 1953 the name of the said Company the Mahalaxmi-pati Managing Agency Ltd., Ajmer shall on publication of this notice in the *Gazette of India* be struck off from the register of this office.

(Illegible) Registrar,
Joint Stock Companies, Ajmer.

Bombay, the 10th April 1954

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act, VII of 1913 and of the Eastern Continental Limited.

S.R.O. 1307.—Notice is hereby given pursuant to Section 247 of the Indian Companies Act, VII of 1913, that at the expiration of three months from the date hereof the name of the Eastern Continental Limited will, unless cause is shown to the contrary, be struck off the register and the said company will be dissolved.

[No. 4614.]

Bombay, the 12th April 1954

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act, VII of 1913 and the Shri Laxmi Textile Mills Ltd.

S.R.O. 1308.—Notice is hereby given pursuant to Section 172(2) of the Indian Companies Act 1913 that Shri Laxmi Textile Mills Limited has been ordered to be wound up by an order of the Court of the District Judge Poona dated 30th November 1953 and that Shri J. S. Dawar, Bar-at-law and V. S. Shete pleader have been appointed official liquidator of the company. Bombay this 12th day of April 1954.

[No. 6583]

Bombay, the 14th April 1954

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act, VII of 1913 and of the M/s. Patwardhan and Inamdar Motor Union Limited.

S.R.O. 1309.—Notice is hereby given pursuant to Section 247 of the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913, that at the expiration of three months from the date hereof the name of the M/s. Patwardhan and Inamdar Motor Union Limited will, unless cause is shown to the contrary, be struck off the register and the said company will be dissolved.

[No. 3680.]

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act, VII of 1913 and the Surat Bus Companies Limited.

S.R.O. 1310.—Notice is hereby given pursuant to section 172(2) of the Indian Companies Act of 1913 that the Surat Bus Company Limited, has been ordered to be wound up by an order of the Court of District Judge at Surat, dated 18th March 1954 and that Shri F. K. Vakil and Shri R. J. Trivedi have been appointed official liquidators of the company.

[No. 3131.]

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act, VII of 1913 and of the M/S Gabso Limited.

S.R.O. 1311.—Notice is hereby given pursuant to Section 247 of the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913, that at the expiration of three months from the date hereof the name of the M/S. Gabso Limited will, unless cause is shown to the contrary, be struck off the register and the said company will be dissolved.

[No. 6375.]

(Sd.) M. V. VARERKAR,
Registrar of Companies, Bombay.

Madras, the 5th April 1954

In the matter of Indian Companies Act, 1913 and Samdaria Fund Limited.

NOTICE PURSUANT TO SECTION 247(3).

S.R.O. 1312.—Whereas pursuant to a communication addressed to the company under section 247(1) a reply has been received that the company is not carrying on business;

And whereas it appears accordingly that Samdaria Fund Limited is not carrying on business or is not in operation.

Notice is hereby given pursuant to section 247(3) of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, that unless cause is shown to the contrary before the expiration of three months from the date of this notice, the name of the said company will be struck off the register and the said company will be dissolved.

K. GOPAUL, Asstt. Registrar,
of Joint Stock Companies.

Cuddalore, the 5th April 1954

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act, 1913 and The Renu Industries (Madras) Ltd.

S.R.O. 1313.—Whereas the Managing Director of the Company had reported on 20th December 1953 that the company had ceased to function, that there were no assets or liabilities and that the name of the company might be struck off the register;

And whereas communications addressed to the Company at its Registered Office remain unanswered;

And whereas it appears accordingly that the Renu Industries (Madras) Limited is not carrying on business or is not in operation.

Notice is hereby given pursuant to section 247(3) of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, that unless cause is shown to the contrary before the expiration of three months, from the date of this notice, the name of the company will be struck off the register and the said company will be dissolved.

Sd. P. K. BALASUBRAHMANYAM, Asstt. Registrar,
Joint Stock Companies, Cuddalore Dt.

Madras, the 7th April 1954

In the matter of Indian Companies Act, 1913, and Trades Aid Chit Fund Limited.

PURSUANT TO SECTION 247(3)

S.R.O. 1314.—Whereas communications addressed to the Trades Aid Chit Fund Limited at its registered office either remain unanswered or are returned undelivered by the post office;

And whereas it appears accordingly that Trades Aid Chit Fund Limited is not carrying on business or is not in operation.

Notice is hereby given pursuant to section 247(3) of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, that unless cause is shown to the contrary before the expiration of three months from the date of this notice, the name of the said company will be struck off the register and the said company will be dissolved.

Madras, the 10th April 1954

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act, 1913 and Associated Engineers and Architects Ltd.

NOTICE PURSUANT TO SECTION 247(5)

S.R.O. 1315.—With reference to the notice dated 18th December 1953 published on page 38 of Part II, Section 3 of the *Gazette of India*, dated 9th January 1954, the above company not having shown cause to the contrary within the time fixed, the name of the company has, under section 247(5) of the Indian Companies Act, 1913 been struck off the register.

K. GOPAUL, Asstt. Registrar,
Joint Stock Companies, Madras.

Mangalore, the 6th April 1954

FORM V

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act, 1913 and Ajantha Printers & Publishers Limited.

NOTICE PURSUANT TO SECTION 247(5)

S.R.O. 1316.—With reference to the notice dated 21st December 1953, published on page 14, Part II, Section 3, of the *Gazette of India*, dated 2nd January 1954, the above Company not having shown cause to the contrary within the time fixed, the name of the company, has, under Section 247(5) of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, been struck off the register.

K. S. RAO, Asstt. Registrar,
Joint Stock Companies, South Kanara.

Jullundur, the 7th April 1954

In the matter of Indian Companies Act, VII of 1913 and of Gallessons Ltd., Rewari

S.R.O. 1317.—Notice is hereby given that Gallessons Ltd. against whom notice under section 247(3) of the Indian Companies Act, 1913 was issued in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 19th December 1953 is not carrying on business and no cause is shown to the contrary by the company within the time specified in the notice. Accordingly in pursuance of section 247(5) of the aforesaid Act, the name of the company has been struck off the register and the company is dissolved.

In the matter of Indian Companies Act, VII of 1913 and of Manoharpur Dayalbagh Stores Ltd., Manoharpur

S.R.O. 1318.—Notice is hereby given that Manoharpur Dayalbagh Stores Ltd. against whom notice under section 247(3) of the Indian Companies Act, 1913 was issued in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 19th December 1953 is not carrying on business and no cause is shown to the contrary by the company within the time specified in the notice. Accordingly in pursuance of section 247(5) of the aforesaid Act, the name of the company has been struck off the register and the company is dissolved.

In the matter of Indian Companies Act, VII of 1913 and of Ajit Press Ltd., Hoshiarpur

S.R.O. 1319.—Notice is hereby given that Ajit Press Ltd. against whom notice under section 247(3) of the Indian Companies Act, 1913 was issued in the Gazette of India, dated the 19th December 1953 is not carrying on business and no cause is shown to the contrary by the company within the time specified in the notice. Accordingly in pursuance of section 247(5) of the aforesaid Act, the name of the company has been struck off the register and the company is dissolved.

In the matter of Indian Companies Act, VII of 1913 and of Harijan Talkies Ltd., Bahadurgarh

S.R.O. 1320.—Notice is hereby given that Harijan Talkies Ltd. against whom notice under section 247(3) of the Indian Companies Act, 1913 was issued in the Gazette of India, dated the 19th December 1953 is not carrying on business and no cause is shown to the contrary by the company within the time specified in the notice. Accordingly in pursuance of section 247(5) of the aforesaid Act, the name of the company has been struck off the register and the company is dissolved.

In the matter of Indian Companies Act, VII of 1913 and of Merchants & Traders Ltd., Rohtak

S.R.O. 1321.—Notice is hereby given that Merchants & Traders Ltd. against whom notice under section 247(3) of the Indian Companies Act, 1913 was issued in the Gazette of India, dated the 19th December 1953 is not carrying on business and no cause is shown to the contrary by the company within the time specified in the notice. Accordingly in pursuance of section 247(5) of the aforesaid Act, the name of the company has been struck off the register and the company is dissolved.

In the matter of Indian Companies Act, VII of 1913 and of Jagraon Traders Ltd., Jagraon

S.R.O. 1322.—Notice is hereby given that Jagraon Traders Ltd. against whom notice under section 247(3) of the Indian Companies Act, 1913 was issued in the Gazette of India, dated the 19th December 1953 is not carrying on business and no cause is shown to the contrary by the company within the time specified in the notice. Accordingly in pursuance of section 247(5) of the aforesaid Act the name of the company has been struck off the register and the company is dissolved.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act, VII of 1913 and of Modern Bus Service Ltd., Gurgaon

S.R.O. 1323.—Notice is hereby given that Modern Bus Service Ltd. against whom notice under section 247(3) of the Indian Companies Act, 1913 was issued in the Gazette of India, dated the 19th December 1953 is not carrying on business and no cause is shown to the contrary by the company within the time specified in the notice. Accordingly in pursuance of section 247(5) of the aforesaid Act the name of the company has been struck off the register and the company is dissolved.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act, VII of 1913 and of Eagles Shoe Company Ltd., Jullundur

S.R.O. 1324.—Notice is hereby given that Eagles Shoe Company Ltd. against whom notice under section 247(3) of the Indian Companies Act, 1913 was issued in the Gazette of India, dated the 19th December 1953 is not carrying on business and no cause is shown to the contrary by the company within the time specified in the notice. Accordingly in pursuance of section 247(5) of the aforesaid Act the name of the company has been struck off the register and the company is dissolved.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act, VII of 1913 and of Automobile Association of (Punjab) India, Jullundur

S.R.O. 1325.—Notice is hereby given that Automobile Association of (Punjab) India, against whom notice under section 247(3) of the Indian Companies Act, 1913 was issued in the Gazette of India, dated the 19th December 1953 is not carrying on business and no cause is shown to the contrary by the company within the time specified in the notice. Accordingly in pursuance of section 247(5) of the aforesaid Act the name of the company has been struck off the register and the company is dissolved.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act, VII of 1913 and of Gulati Managing Agents Ltd., Panipat

S.R.O. 1326.—Notice is hereby given that Gulati Managing Agents Ltd. against whom notice under section 247(3) of the Indian Companies Act, 1913 was issued in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 19th December 1953 is not carrying on business and no cause is shown to the contrary by the company within the time specified in the notice. Accordingly in pursuance of section 247(5) of the aforesaid Act the name of the company has been struck off the register and the company is dissolved.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act, VII of 1913 and of Gurgaon Electric Supply Co. Ltd., Amritsar

S.R.O. 1327.—Notice is hereby given that Gurgaon Electric Supply Co. Ltd., against whom notice under section 247(3) of the Indian Companies Act, 1913 was issued in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 19th December 1953 is not carrying on business and no cause is shown to the contrary by the company within the time specified in the notice. Accordingly in pursuance of section 247(5) of the aforesaid Act the name of the company has been struck off the register and the company is dissolved.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act, VII of 1913 and of Trade Builders Ltd., Amritsar

S.R.O. 1328.—Notice is hereby given that Trade Builders Ltd. against whom notice under section 247(3) of the Indian Companies Act, 1913 was issued in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 19th December 1953 is not carrying on business and no cause is shown to the contrary by the company within the time specified in the notice. Accordingly in pursuance of section 247(5) of the aforesaid Act the name of the company has been struck off the register and the company is dissolved.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act, VII of 1913 and of Pathankot Construction & Bajri Supply Co. Ltd., Pathankot

S.R.O. 1329.—Notice is hereby given that Pathankot Construction & Bajri Supply Co. Ltd., against whom notice under section 247(3) of the Indian Companies Act, 1913 was issued in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 19th December 1953 is not carrying on business and no cause is shown to the contrary by the company within the time specified in the notice. Accordingly in pursuance of section 247(5) of the aforesaid Act the name of the company has been struck off the register and the company is dissolved.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act, VII of 1913 and of Forwarding Agents Ltd., Rupar

S.R.O. 1330.—Notice is hereby given that Forwarding Agents Ltd. against whom notice under section 247(3) of the Indian Companies Act, 1913 was issued in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 19th December 1953 is not carrying on business and no cause is shown to the contrary by the company within the time specified in the notice. Accordingly in pursuance of section 247(5) of the aforesaid Act the name of the company has been struck off the register and the company is dissolved.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act, VII of 1913 and of Bijwara Bank Ltd., Hoshiarpur

S.R.O. 1331.—Notice is hereby given that Bijwara Bank Ltd. against whom notice under section 247(3) of the Indian Companies Act, 1913 was issued in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 19th December 1953 is not carrying on business and no cause is shown to the contrary by the company within the time specified in the notice. Accordingly in pursuance of section 247(5) of the aforesaid Act the name of the company has been struck off the register and the company is dissolved.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act, VII of 1913 and of Saberwal and Brothers Ltd., Amritsar

S.R.O. 1332.—Notice is hereby given that Saberwal & Brothers Ltd. against whom notice under section 247(3) of the Indian Companies Act, 1913 was issued in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 19th December 1953 is not carrying on business and no cause is shown to the contrary by the company within the time specified in the notice. Accordingly in pursuance of section 247(5) of the aforesaid Act, the name of the company has been struck off the register and the company is dissolved.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act, VII of 1913 and of Durga Agencies Ltd., Kaithal

S.R.O. 1333.—Notice is hereby given that Durga Agencies Ltd. against whom notice under section 247(3) of the Indian Companies Act, 1913 was issued in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 19th December 1953 is not carrying on business and no cause is shown to the contrary by the company within the time specified in the notice. Accordingly in pursuance of section 247(5) of the aforesaid Act the name of the company has been struck off the register and the company is dissolved.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act, VII of 1913 and of Shri Ganesh Pictures Ltd., Jullundur City

S.R.O. 1334.—Notice is hereby given that Shri Ganesh Pictures Ltd. against whom notice under section 247(3) of the Indian Companies Act, 1913 was issued in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 19th December 1953 is not carrying on business and no cause is shown to the contrary by the company within the time specified in the notice. Accordingly in pursuance of section 247(5) of the aforesaid Act the name of the company has been struck off the register and the company is dissolved.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act, VII of 1913 and of Mesco Agriculture & Cold Storage Ltd., Panipat

S.R.O. 1335.—Notice is hereby given that Mesco Agriculture & Cold Storage Ltd. against whom notice under section 247(3) of the Indian Companies Act, 1913 was issued in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 19th December 1953 is not carrying on business and no cause is shown to the contrary by the company within the time specified in the notice. Accordingly in pursuance of section 247(5) of the aforesaid Act the name of the company has been struck off the register and the company is dissolved.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act, VII of 1913 and of Kamal Traders Ltd., Amritsar

S.R.O. 1336.—Notice is hereby given that Kamal Traders Ltd. against whom notice under section 247(3) of the Indian Companies Act, 1913 was issued in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 19th December 1953 is not carrying on business and no cause is shown to the contrary by the company within the time specified in the notice. Accordingly in pursuance of section 247(5) of the aforesaid Act the name of the company has been struck off the register and the company is dissolved.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act, VII of 1913 and of Rohtak Bus and Transport Co. Ltd., Rohtak

S.R.O. 1337.—Notice is hereby given that Rohtak Bus and Transport Co. Ltd. against whom notice under section 247(3) of the Indian Companies Act, 1913 was issued in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 19th December 1953 is not carrying on business and no cause is shown to the contrary by the company within the time specified in the notice. Accordingly in pursuance of section 247(5) of the aforesaid Act the name of the company has been struck off the register and the company is dissolved.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act, VII of 1913 and of Indian Book Co. Ltd., Amritsar

S.R.O. 1338.—Notice is hereby given that Indian Book Co. Ltd., against whom notice under section 247(3) of the Indian Companies Act, 1913 was issued in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 19th December 1953 is not carrying on business and no cause is shown to the contrary by the company within the time specified in the notice. Accordingly in pursuance of section 247(5) of the aforesaid Act the name of the company has been struck off the register and the company is dissolved.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act, VII of 1913 and of Upper India General Traders Ltd., Dhāpānsālā

S.R.O. 1339.—Notice is hereby given that Upper India General Traders Ltd. against whom notice under section 247(3) of the Indian Companies Act, 1913 was issued in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 19th December 1953 is not carrying on business and no cause is shown to the contrary by the company within the time specified in the notice. Accordingly in pursuance of section 247(5) of the aforesaid Act the name of the company has been struck off the register and the company is dissolved.

TIES RAT NANDA,
Assistant Registrar, Joint Stock Companies, Punjab.

Patna, the 9th April 1954

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act, VII of 1913 and Bedi Cottage Industries Ltd.

S.R.O. 1340.—Whereas, in pursuance of sub-sections (1) and (2) of section 247 of the Indian Companies Act, 1913 two letters were issued to the Managing Director of the Bedi Cottage Industries Ltd., Patna City, a duly registered and incorporated company under the Indian Companies Act, but no reply thereto has been received I do hereby give notice under section 247(3) of the Act that the name of the company will, unless cause is shown to the contrary, be struck off the register at the expiration of three months from the date of the notice.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act, VII of 1913 and Everbright Limited.

S.R.O. 1341.—Whereas, in pursuance of sub-sections (1) and (2) of section 247 of the Indian Companies Act, 1913 two letters were issued to the Managing Agents of the Everbright Ltd., Patna, a duly registered and incorporated company under the Indian Companies Act but no reply thereto has been received I do hereby give notice under section 247(3) of the Act that the name of the company will, unless cause is shown to the contrary, be struck off the register at the expiration of three months from the date of this notice.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act, VII of 1913 and Asoka Press Ltd.

S.R.O. 1342.—Whereas, in pursuance of sub-sections (1) and (2) of section 247 of the Indian Companies Act, 1913 two letters were issued to the Director In-charge Asoka Press Ltd., Digha (Patna), a company duly registered and incorporated under the Act, but no reply thereto has been received I do hereby give notice under section 247(3) of the Act that the name of the company will, unless cause is shown to the contrary, be struck off the register at the expiration of three months from the date of the notice.

S. P. SINHA, Registrar,
Joint Stock Companies, Bihar.

Nagpur, the 9th April 1954

[UNDER SECTION 247(3) OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1913.]

S.R.O. 1343.—Whereas I have received information from Shri Dwarakadas Sahu, Managing Director, 'The Bajrang Transport Company Ltd.', Mandla, that the company is not in operation and it did not carry on any business, I in accordance with sub-section 3 of Section 247 of the Indian Companies Act, 1913 (VII of 1913) hereby give notice that the name of the said company will be struck off the register of companies kept in this office and the company will be dissolved at the expiration of three months from the date of this notice unless the said company shows cause to the contrary.

[No. 74184.]

G. C. MUKHTYAR,
Assistant Registrar,
for Registrar, Joint Stock Companies,
Madhya Pradesh.

Masulipatnam, the 8th April 1954

[PURSUANT TO SECTION 247(5)]

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act, 1913 and The Brundavan Talkies, Ltd.

S.R.O. 1344.—With reference to the notice dated the 2nd December 1953 published on page 76 of Part II of the *Andhra Gazette*, dated the 10th December 1953, the above company not having shown cause to the contrary within the time fixed, the name of the company has under Section 247(5) of Indian Companies Act, 1913, been struck off the register.

Masulipatnam, the 9th April 1954

[PURSUANT TO SECTION 247(5)]

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act, 1913 and Andhra Premier Metal Works Ltd.

S.R.O. 1345.—With reference to the notice, dated the 2nd December 1953 published on page 76, Part II of the *Andhra Gazette*, dated the 10th December 1953, the above company not having shown cause to the contrary within the time fixed the name of the company has under section 247(5) of the Indian Companies Act, 1913 been struck off the register.

[PURSUANT TO SECTION 247(3)]

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act, 1913 and Visalandhra Films, Ltd.

S.R.O. 1346.—Whereas communications addressed to the company at its registered office remain unanswered;

Notice is hereby given pursuant to section 247(3) of Indian Companies Act, 1913 that unless cause is shown to contrary before the expiration of three months from the date of this the name of the said company will be struck off the register and the company will be dissolved.

[PURSUANT TO SECTION 247(3)]

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act, 1913 and Andhra Ayurvedic Pharmaceutical Works Ltd.

S.R.O. 1347.—Whereas communications addressed to the company are returned undelivered by post and it appears accordingly that the company is not carrying on business and is not in operation;

Notice is hereby given pursuant to section 247(3) of Indian Companies Act, 1913 that unless cause is shown to contrary before the expiration of three months from the date of this the name of the said company will be struck off the register and the company will be dissolved.

K. RAGHAVA RAO NAIDU,
Assistant Registrar of Joint Stock Companies,
Krishna, Masulipatnam.

Trivandrum, the 10th April 1954

[PURSUANT TO SECTION 247(3)]

S.R.O. 1348.—Whereas information has been received that the undermentioned Companies are not carrying on any business it is hereby notified under subsection 3 of Section 247 of the Indian Companies Act, VII of 1913, that at the expiration of three months from the date of this notice the names of the Companies will, unless cause is shown to the contrary, be struck off the Register and the Companies will be dissolved.

1. The Southern Transports Ltd.
2. The United Printers Ltd.

Trivandrum, the 13th April 1954

Rajkot.

In the matter of Indian Companies Act, 1913, and of the Omer Smail & Co. Ltd.

S.R.O. 1349.—Notice is hereby given pursuant to Section 172(2) of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, that the Omer Smail & Co. Ltd., has been ordered to be wound up by an order of the District Court, Alleppey, dated the 12th March 1949, and that Shri S. Rama Aiyar, B.A.LL.B., has been appointed Official Liquidator of the Company.

P. J. VERGHESE, Registrar,
Joint Stock Companies, Trivandrum.

Palayamkottai, the 12th April 1954

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, and Rayal Agencies Limited.

S.R.O. 1350.—With reference to the notice, dated 26th December 1953, published on page 42, Part II Section 3 of the *Gazette of India*, dated 9th January 1954, the company not having shown cause to the contrary, within the time fixed, the name of the company has under section 247(5) of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, been struck off the register.

[No. 87K.]

M. SYED KADIR, Asstt. Registrar,
Joint Stock Companies, Palayamkottai.

Hyderabad, the 13th April 1954

In the matter of Indian Companies Act, 1913 (VII of 1913) and The Peoples' Newspapers Ltd.

S.R.O. 1351.—Whereas no answer to this office letter issued under sub-section (2) of Section 247 of Indian Companies Act, is received from "The Peoples' Newspapers Ltd." notice is hereby given under the provisions of sub-section (3) of Section 247 of the said Act, that at the expiration of three months from the date of this notice, the name of the above Company will, unless cause is shown to the contrary, be struck off the Register and the Company will be dissolved.

[No. 1245.]

In the matter of Indian Companies Act, 1913 (VII of 1913) and Sri Mahalaxmi Deccan Bank Ltd., Raichur.

S.R.O. 1352.—Whereas no answer to this office letter issued under sub-section (1) of Section 247 of Indian Companies Act, is received from the Secretary, "Sri Mahalaxmi Dn. Bank Ltd.", Raichur to the effect that the said Company had ceased to carry on business or operate, notice is hereby given pursuant to the provisions of sub-section (3) of section 247 of the said Act, that at the expiration of three months from the date of this notice, the name of aforesaid company will, unless cause is shown to the contrary, be struck off the Register and the Company will be dissolved.

[No. 1248.]

M. A. RASHEED,
Registrar Incharge,
Joint Stock Companies, Hyderabad-Dn.

MINISTRY OF LABOUR

New Delhi, the 12th April 1954

S.R.O. 1353.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (1) of regulation 29 of the Indian Coal Mines Regulations, 1926, the Central Government hereby re-appoints Mr. R. P. Rosser, as a member of the Board of Examiners constituted under the said regulation for another term of three years with effect from the 1st April, 1954.

[No. M-43(1)/54.]

A. P. VEERA RAGHAVAN, Under Secy.

New Delhi, the 14th April 1954

S.R.O. 1354.—The following draft of certain amendments in the Industrial Disputes (Appellate Tribunal) Rules, 1951, which the Central Government proposes to make in exercise of the powers conferred by section 35 of the Industrial Disputes (Appellate Tribunal) Act, 1950, is hereby published for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby and notice is hereby served that the draft will be taken into consideration after the 2nd May 1954.

Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the said draft on or before the date specified above will be considered by the Central Government:—

Draft Amendments

After rule 28 of the said Rules, the following rules shall be inserted, namely:—

29. Where it is necessary to appoint a commissioner under sub-section (3) of section 20 of the Act, the industrial tribunal may appoint a person with experience in the particular industry, trade or business involved in the industrial dispute or a person with experience as a judge of a civil court, or as a stipendiary magistrate or as a member of an industrial court or industrial tribunal or as a judge of a labour court, or as a registrar or secretary of an industrial court or industrial tribunal.

30. The Industrial Tribunal shall, after consultation with the parties, estimate the probable duration of the enquiry and fix the amount of the commissioner's fees and other incidental expenses and direct the payment thereof, into the nearest treasury, within a specified time, by such party or parties and in such proportion as it may consider fit. The commission shall not issue until satisfactory evidence of the deposit into the treasury of the sum fixed is filed before the industrial tribunal:

Provided that the industrial tribunal may from time to time direct that any further sum or sums be deposited into the treasury within such time and by such parties as it may consider fit:

Provided further that the industrial tribunal may, in its discretion, extend the time for depositing the sum into the treasury.

31. (1) Every order for the issue of a commission shall appoint a date, allowing sufficient time, for the commissioner to submit his report.

(2) If for any reason the commissioner anticipates that the date fixed for the submission of his report is likely to be exceeded, he shall apply, before the expiry of the said date, for extension of time setting forth the grounds thereof and the industrial tribunal shall take such grounds into consideration in passing orders on the application:

Provided that the industrial tribunal may grant extension of time notwithstanding that no application for such extension has been received from the commissioner within the prescribed time limit.

(3) The industrial tribunal may, at any time, for reasons to be recorded in writing, vary the amount of the commissioner's fees in consultation with the parties.

(4) The industrial tribunal may direct that the fees shall be disbursed to the commissioner in such instalments and on such dates as it may consider fit.

(5) The undisbursed balance, if any, of the sum deposited shall be refunded to the party or parties who deposited the sum in the same proportion as that in which it was deposited.

32. In any industrial dispute in which the industrial tribunal deems a local investigation to be requisite or proper for the purpose of computing the money value of a benefit, the industrial tribunal may issue a commission to a person referred to in rule 29 directing him to make such investigation and to report thereon to it.

33. (1) The commissioner after such local inspection as he deems necessary and after reducing to writing the evidence taken by him, shall return such evidence together with his report in writing signed by him to the industrial tribunal.

(2) The report of the commissioner and the evidence taken by him (but not the evidence without the report) shall be evidence in the industrial dispute and shall form part of the record of the proceedings in the industrial dispute; but the industrial tribunal or, with the permission of the industrial tribunal, any of the parties to the industrial dispute may examine the commissioner personally before the industrial tribunal regarding any of the matters referred to him or mentioned in his report, or as to his report, or as to the manner in which he has made the investigation.

(3) Where the industrial tribunal is for any reason dissatisfied with the proceedings of the commissioner it may direct such further enquiry to be made as it shall think fit.

34. Any commissioner appointed under these rules may, unless otherwise directed by the order of appointment—

- (a) examine the parties themselves and any witnesses whom they or any of them may produce, and any other person whom the commissioner thinks proper to call upon to give evidence in the matter referred to him;
- (b) call for and examine documents and other things relevant to the subject of enquiry;
- (c) at any reasonable time enter upon or into any land or building mentioned in the order.

35. (1) The provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (Act V of 1908) relating to the summoning, attendance, examination of witnesses and penalties to be imposed upon witnesses, shall apply to persons required to give evidence or to produce documents before the commissioner under these Rules.

(2) Every person who is summoned and appears as a witness before the commissioner shall be entitled to payment by the Tribunal out of the sum deposited under rule 30, of an allowance for expenses incurred by him in accordance with the scale for the time being in force for payment of such allowance to witnesses appearing in the civil courts.

36. The parties to the industrial disputes shall appear before the commissioner, either in person or by any other person who is competent to represent them in the proceedings before the tribunal.

37. In all matters connected with the execution of the commission, the commissioner shall be deemed to be a tribunal and a public servant.

[No. L. R. 1(191)/53.]

ORDER

New Delhi, the 20th April 1954.

S.R.O. 1355.—Whereas the Central Government is of opinion that an industrial dispute exists between the employers in relation to the Oorgaum gold mine of the Kolar Gold Fields, Mysore, and their workmen regarding payment of bonus for the year 1952;

And whereas the Central Government considers it desirable to refer the dispute for adjudication;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (XIV of 1947), the Central Government hereby refers the dispute to the Industrial Tribunal at Dhanbad constituted under section 7 of the said Act, for adjudication.

[No. LR-2(375)II.]

S.R.O. 1356.—Whereas the Central Government is of opinion that an industrial dispute exists between the employers in relation to the gold mines of the Kolar Gold Fields, Mysore, specified in Schedule I hereto annexed and their workmen regarding the matters specified in Schedule II hereto annexed;

And whereas the Central Government considers it desirable to refer the dispute for adjudication;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (XIV of 1947), the Central Government hereby refers the dispute to the Industrial Tribunal at Dhanbad constituted under section 7 of the said Act for adjudication.

SCHEDULE I

1. Champion Reef Gold Mine.
2. Mysore Gold Mine.

SCHEDULE II

1. Revision of wages.
2. Termination gratuity.
3. Bonus for the year 1952.

[No. LR-2(375).]
N. C. KUPPUSWAMI, Dy. Secy.

New Delhi, the 15th April 1954

S.R.O. 1357.—In pursuance of paragraph 4 of the Employees' Provident Funds Scheme, 1952, and in supersession of the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour No. P. F. 516(10) published in Part I—Section 1 of the Gazette of India, dated, the 21st November 1953, the Central Government hereby sets up a Regional Committee for the State of Uttar Pradesh, consisting of the following persons, namely:—

- | | |
|--|--|
| (1) Shri K. N. Singh, I.A.S., Secretary to the Government of Uttar Pradesh, Industries and Labour Department, Lucknow. | Chairman nominated by the Central Government. |
| (2) Shri H. S. Sharma, P.C.S., Under Secretary to the Government of Uttar Pradesh, Labour Department, Lucknow. | Two persons nominated by the Central Government on the recommendation of the State Government. |
| (3) Shri Bharat Narain, I.A.S., Deputy Secretary to the Government of Uttar Pradesh, Finance Department, Lucknow. | |
| (4) Shri D. X. DeSouza, M/S Elgin Mills Co., Ltd., Kanpur. | Three employers' representatives nominated by the Central Government in consultation with the organisations of the employers in the State. |
| (5) Shri Inder Singh, M/S Singh Engineering Works, Kanpur. | |
| (6) Shri S. S. L. Bansal, Secretary, M/S Star Paper Mills Ltd., Bajoria Palace, Saharanpur. | |
| (7) Shri Arjun Arora, 11/365, Suiterganj, Kanpur. | Three employees' representatives nominated by the Central Government in consultation with the organisation of employees in the State. |
| (8) Prof. Jagdish Chandra Dixit, Subash College, Unnao. | |
| (9) Shri Virendra Bahadur Singh, C/O Praja Socialist Party, Pandariba, Lucknow. | |
| (10) Shri M. L. Bagla, Swadeshi Cotton Mills Co. Ltd., Kanpur. | Non-official members of the Central Board of Trustees ordinarily resident in the State. |
| (11) Shri Rajaram Shastri, 11/255, Gwaltoli, Kanpur. | |

[No. P. F. 516(10)/U.P.]

TEJA SINGH SAHNI, Under Secy..

New Delhi, the 19th April 1954

S.R.O. 1358.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-clauses (1) and (3) of clause 4 of the Madras Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Scheme, 1952, the Central Government hereby directs that the following amendment shall be made in the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour, No. S.R.O. 1416, dated the 14th July, 1953, namely:—

In the said notification, under the heading "Representatives of the Central Government" for item (3), relating to Shri S. A. Qadir, I.A.S., the following item shall be substituted, namely:—

- "(3) Shri P. K. Pushparaj, Regional Director of Resettlement and Employment, Madras".

[No. Fac.76(2).J]

K. N. NAMBIAR, Under Secy..

CORRIGENDUM

New Delhi, the 15th April 1954

S.R.O. 1359.—In this Ministry's Notification No. S.R.O. 690, dated the 22nd February 1954, published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary, dated the 22nd February 1954, for the letters and words "Dr. H. R. Batheja", the letters and words "Professor H. R. Bathcja" shall be substituted.

[No. LR.2(17)/54.]

New Delhi, the 20th April 1954

S.R.O. 1360.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (XIV of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Industrial Tribunal, Dhanbad, in the matter of an application under section 33A of the said Act from sixty workmen of Talcher Coal-fields.

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL AT DHANBAD

APPLICATION No. 34 OF 1953

(arising out of Reference No. 6 of 1952)

In the matter of an application U/S 33A of Industrial Disputes Act 1947.

PRESENT:

Shri L. P. Dave, B.A. LL.B.,—Chairman.

Parties:

Sixty Workmen of Talcher Coalfield Ltd., c/o Shri Dhuliswar Bastia, P.O. Talcher, Dist. Dhenkanal (Orissa).—Complainants.

Vs.

Employers of Talcher Coalfield Ltd., P.O. Deulbera Colliery, Dist. Dhenkanal (Orissa).—Opposite Party.

APPEARANCES:

Shri Dhuliswar Bastia, P. O. Talcher, Dist. Dhenkanal (Orissa).—For the Complainants.

Shri B. L. Banerjee, and Shri R. G. Gupta, c/o Talcher Coalfield Limited, P.O. Talcher, Dist. Dhenkanal (Orissa).—For the Opposite party.

AWARD

This is a complaint under Section 33A of Industrial Disputes Act.

2. The complainants alleged that a reference (Reference No. 6 of 1952) was made to this Tribunal by Government of India by an Order passed on 5th May 1952. The present parties were also parties to that reference. The workmen in this company went on strike from 22nd November 1952. Subsequently, the company declared a lock-out. On 11th December 1952 the Government referred certain points of dispute to a Tribunal for adjudication, and also prohibited strikes and lock-outs. Accordingly the workers called off their strike and reported for duty, but the Manager refused employment to several employees (including the present complainants) to victimise the front rankers of the strike and office-bearers of the Union. By doing so, the management contravened the provisions of Section 33 of the Industrial Disputes Act and hence the present complaint.

3. By their written statement, the management urged that the complaint was not maintainable and was barred by principles of estoppel, waiver and admission. They also urged that there was no dispute between them and their workmen regarding the points referred to for adjudication in Reference No. 6 of 1952. The management further contended that the workers went on illegal strike from 2nd November 1952. Subsequently the workers passed a no confidence resolution against the former office-bearers of the Union and appointed other office-bearers. On 12th December 1952, a compromise was arrived at between the management and the Union in the presence of Regional Labour Commissioner, Dhanbad. The opposite party implemented the terms of this compromise and took back most of the workmen in their employment. They will take other workmen in their employment as soon as possible and practicable. The opposite party therefore urged that the complaint should be dismissed.

4. At the hearing before me, the parties after some discussion, entered into a compromise, a copy of which is attached herewith. Under the compromise, thirty out of the sixty complainants are to be given back their old jobs; fifteen are to be given alternate employment; while eleven are to be given retrenchment relief on the basis of their past services. The cases of only three complainants have not been pressed and I was told that these persons were working on a temporary basis and had left the colliery long before the strike started. I am satisfied that the compromise is fair and reasonable.

I therefore pass an award in terms of the compromise:

(Sd.) L. P. DAVE, Chairman.

The 31st March, 1954.

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL, DHANBAD.

APPLICATION No. 34 of 1953.

(arising out of Reference No. 6 of 1952)

*Parties:*Eighty workmen of Talcher Coalfield Ltd.—*Complainants.**Vs.*Employers of Talcher Coalfield Limited.—*Opposite party.*

The parties have entered into an amicable settlement as detailed below:—

1. (a) It is agreed that the thirty employees mentioned in list 'A' annexed herewith are to be given back their old jobs. Some of them have already been given back their old jobs, while some have been appointed on a badli basis. It is agreed, however, that all these persons (*i.e.* the persons included in list 'A') will be given their old jobs on a permanent basis.

(b) It is agreed that such of these persons, who are not yet re-employed by the management, should offer themselves for employment within 15 days of the publication of this award. If they fail to do so, they will lose all their claims against the company; that is, they will not be entitled either to reinstatement or to gratuity or any other compensation.

(c) It is agreed that all these persons forego their claim for the period of their non-employment from 14th December 1952 till the date of their re-employment. It is further agreed however that this period shall not be treated as a break in their service and that this period shall be treated as leave without pay.

2. (a) It is agreed that the fourteen persons mentioned in list 'B' annexed herewith shall be re-employed by the management in alternate jobs: provided they also apply to the management within 15 days of the publication of this award.

(b) By alternate jobs, it is meant that the persons shall get the same wages as they were getting before and also that their conditions of service will not be altered.

(c) If any of these persons do not apply for reinstatement within the period mentioned above, they will lose all their claims against the management; that is, they will not be entitled either to reinstatement or to compensation, gratuity, retrenchment relief etc.

(d) It is further agreed that these persons shall not claim any wages, compensation etc. during the period of their idleness from 14th December 1952 to the date of their re-employment. This period, however, will not constitute a break in their service but will be treated as period of leave without pay.

(e) It is agreed that if and when any of the old posts which these persons were holding falls vacant, the persons previously holding that post will be given an option to join that post in preference to any one else.

3. (a) It is agreed that Bhaskar Chandra Nayak will be re-employed as a Switch Board Attendant on the surface on the same wages as he was getting before. He will, however, have to work in three shifts by rotation. It is further agreed that if and when the post of Electrical Fitter Helper falls vacant, he will be given an option to join that post in preference to any one else.

(b) It is agreed that this workman also foregoes his claim for idleness from 14th December 1952 to the date of his employment, but this period will be treated as leave without pay and will not constitute a break in service.

4. It is agreed that the eleven employees mentioned in the list 'C' annexed herewith will not be entitled to re-employment but all of them will be entitled to compensation at the same rate as is mentioned in Section 25-F(b) of the Industrial Disputes Act as amended by Industrial Disputes (Amendment) Act, 1953. For this purpose, the services of the workmen upto 1st November 1952 (inclusive) will be counted for calculating the amount of compensation payable to them.

5. The cases of Panjia Nayak, Badanand Pradhan, Kuma Bhoi are not pressed and they are not entitled to reinstatement or compensation.

6. Panchu Thamba had already been re-employed by the management; but it is alleged by the management that he has been found guilty of misconduct and has been dismissed. It will be open to this workman and/or the union to challenge his alleged dismissal. But subject to that, it is agreed that he will not be entitled to reinstatement or compensation on the basis of his past services.

7. It is prayed that an award in terms of the above compromise should be passed.

CUTTACK,

(Sd.) DHULISWAR BASTIA,

The 30th March 1954.

for and on behalf of the complainants.

(Sd.) B. L. BANERJEE.

(Sd.) R. G. GUPTA.

for and on behalf of the employers.

Filed.

(Sd.) L. P. DAVE, 30-3-54.

List 'A'

1. Purna Chandra Mohanty	Assistant Surveyor.
2. Haldhar Garnaik	Attendance Clerk.
3. Purna Chandra Das	Haulage Engine Driver.
4. Bhaiga Behera	Trammer.
5. Sudai Khatua	Trammer.
6. Hadi Behera (Sana)	Trammer.
7. Sada Dehury	Masson Mazdoor.
8. Netra Nanda Sahu	Sundry Labour.
9. Dulva Naik	Bailer.
10. Debhari Naik	Bailer.
11. Sudam Naik	Loading Mazdoor.
12. Duari Naik	Bailer.
13. Chatura Behera	Line Mazdoor.
14. Sama Parida	Propping Mazdoor.
15. Bansidhar Naik	Bilera.
16. Bira Sahu	Machine Driver.
17. Charan Naik	Bailer.
18. Tritha Behera	Propping Mazdoor.
19. Bhajna Bisi	Propping Mazdoor.
20. Bhaji Swain	Sundry Labour.
21. Bhima Nanda	Shaft Trammer.
22. Gola Prodhan	Line Mazdoor.
23. Benu Sitha	Propping Mistry.
24. Fagua Behera	Trammer.
25. Mantri Behera	Trammer.
26. Sujan Patra	Propping Mazdoor.
27. Banguru Naik	Loading Mazdoor.
28. Sahadeb Behera	Hole Driller.
29. Gandu Naik	Loading Mazdoor.
30. Gatia Sahu	Staff Water Colie

List 'B'

1.	Chattrua Dehury	.	.	.	.	.	.	Line Mazdoor.
2.	Sana Sahu	.	.	.	.	.	.	Line Mazdoor.
3.	Dhanu Barik	.	.	.	.	.	.	Hole Driller.
4.	Hurda Sanal	.	.	.	.	.	.	Hole Driller.
5.	Gouranga Bhukta	.	.	.	.	.	.	Shaft Trammer.
6.	Madhu Sahu	.	.	.	.	.	.	Trammer.
7.	Raja Kishore Sahu	.	.	.	.	.	.	Trammer.
8.	Sudarshan Sahu	.	.	.	.	.	.	Line Mazdoor.
9.	Dauri Das	.	.	.	.	.	.	Trammer.
10.	Kamdev Rout	.	.	.	.	.	.	Propping Mazdoor.
11.	Nandu Sahu	.	.	.	.	.	.	Surveying Man.
12.	Sunia Prodhan	.	.	.	.	.	.	Sundry Labour.
13.	Ralpataru Sahu	.	.	.	.	.	.	Shaft Trammer.
14.	Arkhita Bhukta	.	.	.	.	.	.	Oiling Friction Roller Mazdoor.

List 'C'

1.	Narayan Pattnaik	.	.	.	.	.	.	Overman.
2.	Bikram Bhutia	.	.	.	.	.	.	Lime Mistry.
3.	Ghani Samal	.	.	.	.	.	.	Ventilation Door-keeper.
4.	Kumar Sahu	.	.	.	.	.	.	Mason Mazdoor.
5.	Bhaskar Naik	.	.	.	.	.	.	Mason.
6.	Chaitan Naik	.	.	.	.	.	.	Bailer.
7.	Joma Dei	.	.	.	.	.	.	Carrying coal to staff quarters.
8.	Subudhi Das	.	.	.	.	.	.	Ventilation Door-keeper.
9.	Kundai Kamin	.	.	.	.	.	.	Sweeper.
10.	Kamala Kamin	.	.	.	.	.	.	Carrying coal to staff quarters.
11.	Santa Kamin	.	.	.	.	.	.	Carrying coal to staff quarters.

(Sd.) DHULISWAR BASTIA 30-3-54.

(Sd.) R. G. GUPTA, 30-3-54.

(Sd.) B. L. BANERJEE, 30-3-54.

[No. LR. 2(365-)]

ORDERS

New Delhi, the 19th April 1954

S.R.O. 1361.—Whereas the Central Government is of opinion that an industrial dispute exists between the employers in relation to the Birmitrapur and the Bara Jamda mines of Bird and Co. Ltd., and their workmen regarding the matter specified in the schedule annexed hereto;

And whereas the Central Government considers it desirable to refer the dispute for adjudication;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (XIV of 1947), the Central Government hereby refers the dispute to the Industrial Tribunal at Dhanbad, constituted under section 7 of the said Act, for adjudication.

SCHEDULE

Whether the workmen employed in the Birmitrapur and Bara Jamda mines of Bird and Co. Ltd., are entitled to 10 (ten) holidays per annum, with wages, for festivals, in addition to the leave with wages admissible to them under the provisions of the Mines Act, 1952 (XXXV of 1952).

[No. LR. 4(384)/53.]

S.R.O. 1362.—Whereas the Central Government is of opinion that an industrial dispute exists between the employers in relation to the Lodna Colliery Company (1920) Limited, Jharia, and their workmen in the Lodna group of collieries, in respect of the matters specified in the schedule hereto annexed;

And, whereas the Central Government considers it desirable to refer the said dispute for adjudication;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (XIV of 1947), the Central Government hereby refers the said dispute for adjudication to the Industrial Tribunal at Dhanbad, constituted under Section 7 of the said Act.

SCHEDULE

- (1) Re-instatement of the workmen who were working before the strike in February 1954 and who reported for work on or after the 19th March 1954;
- (2) Payment of wages or grant of any other relief to the workmen not allowed to resume work;
- (3) Re-instatement of the workmen who reported for work after the 28th December 1953.

[No. LR.2(16)/54.]

New Delhi, the 20th April 1954.

S.R.O. 1363.—Whereas the Central Government is of opinion that an industrial dispute exists between the employers in relation to the Imperial Bank of India Limited and their workmen in respect of the matters specified in the Schedule hereto annexed;

And whereas the Central Government considers it desirable to refer the said dispute for adjudication;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (XIV of 1947), the Central Government hereby refers the said dispute for adjudication to the Industrial Tribunal, Calcutta, constituted under Section 7 of the said Act.

SCHEDULE

Whether the termination of service of Shri D. C. Ghosh from the Burdwan branch of the Imperial Bank of India in May 1952 was justified and if not, what relief should be granted to him.

[No.LR-100(26)/54.]

P. S. EASWARAN, Under Secy.